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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-89-118
Wednesday
21 June 1989**

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-89-118

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21 June 1989

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De Klerk To Face 'Vociferous' Lobby in Europe
MB2006114589 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
20 Jun 89 p 1

[By Sue Leeman, THE STAR Bureau, London]

[Text] South African President-elect Mr F.W. de Klerk arrives tomorrow in a Europe where the political landscape has shifted markedly over the past week—and not in South Africa's favour.

He will also face well-organised demonstrations against his visit.

The clear, though not overwhelming, swing to the left in the European parliament elections is likely to mean an increase in pressure for sanctions, with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives and Germany's Christian Democrats doing their best to ward off such measures.

All the Socialist parties, who increased their stake in the European Parliament, and some of the Christian Democrats—notably from Italy and the Benelux countries—are in favour of some form of increased economic pressure on South Africa.

There will be bids to unite these interests into a strong sanctions lobby.

The British Labour Party, on a high after securing a majority of British seats in Strasbourg, is likely to play a primary role.

The party's spokesman on southern Africa, Mr Donald Anderson, said yesterday that first on the agenda would be an outright coal boycott, then pressure not to reschedule South Africa's foreign debt.

Such steps may or may not ultimately become reality—but the lobby is likely to be vociferous.

The election result has not only put Mrs Thatcher on the defensive abroad. At home she will also be feeling decidedly edgy, having received another warning on top of recent Tory by-election defeats that a fourth term is no longer just a matter of course.

She now knows that major spadework is needed if she is to make it back to Downing Street.

While her stand against sanctions will remain firm, this subject will spend more time on the backburner, while she grapples with domestic issues, some observers believe.

All this will be on Mr de Klerk's mind when he flies into London for talks with Mrs Thatcher and her Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The electoral aggravation will have left Mrs Thatcher in something of a combative mood, and her message to the South African leader is expected to be clearcut: Start making changes or your credit will run out.

She will make it clear to him that if vital reforms—including the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the state of emergency—are not forthcoming, she will be left defenceless against those who criticise her for "protecting" the South African Government.

Mr de Klerk can expect more of the same from Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whom he sees on Thursday. Mr Kohl is under intense pressure from the left wing in his country, and will be demanding a clear guide on Mr de Klerk's intentions. So, too, will the Italian and Portuguese leaders, whom he sees at the weekend.

Arrives in London 21 Jun

MB2106091189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0902 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] London June 21 SAPA—South African National Party [NP] leader Mr F.W. de Klerk arrived in London this morning at the start of a European tour which will include talks with the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr de Klerk, in line to become South Africa's state president after the September general election, told reporters at Heathrow Airport that he was looking forward "very much" to meeting Mrs Thatcher and hoped to have "an open discussion" with her.

"I didn't come with any definite preconceived ideas in any sense of the word," he said.

"I've prepared myself well. It is good to be in England. I've had the opportunity to be here on quite a number of occasions before and I really look forward to my stay here."

Asked if he expected Mrs Thatcher to press him for changes in South Africa, Mr de Klerk said: "We will have an open discussion and I will put, obviously, South Africa's case."

"I don't think it would be the right thing to now pre-empt the discussion which is due to take place."

He continued: "Basically, the state of relations between Britain and South Africa has always been good and we hope that it will remain so—and obviously we hope that it will improve."

Asked whether he thought Mrs Thatcher could help end South Africa's isolation, Mr de Klerk said: "I don't want to comment on her specific role. She has always taken a principled stand from her point of view and we don't want to misuse her in any sense of the word whatsoever."

South African officials refused to give details of Mr de Klerk's itinerary beyond confirming that he would meet the governments of Britain, West Germany, Italy and Portugal.

Whitehall sources said the NP leader would hold talks with Mrs Thatcher on Friday at number 10 Downing Street.

There was no evidence of any anti-apartheid protestors at Heathrow Airport this morning.

Whites To Meet With ANC 29 Jun in Lusaka
MB2106084389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0657 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Lusaka June 21 SAPA—A large delegation of white South Africans will hold talks with the African National Congress [ANC] in Lusaka from June 29 to July 2 to discuss "the role of whites in a changing society," a statement from the Five Freedom's Forum [FFF] said today.

"The delegation of whites is unique in that not only does it include a large number of influential individuals, but that most delegates will be representing specific organisations or constituencies," the statement said. "This is also the largest delegation of white people to meet with the ANC."

Members of the Democratic Party, city councillors, business people, academics, journalists, newspaper editors, the Black Sash and other women's organisations, UDF [United Democratic Front] affiliates, human rights organisations and members of the FFF and participants in FFF-related structures around the country will be involved.

The statement said the participants would have a chance to place the concerns of white South Africans before the ANC. The participation of whites in a changing society as well as in a "post-apartheid South Africa" would be discussed.

Another key aim will be to gain direct knowledge of the ANC and its policies. "A curtain of state propaganda has provided a distorted picture of the organisation. We see the need to gain first-hand knowledge of the ANC," the statement said.

The issues of sanctions, violence, the South African economy, Constitution and negotiation will also be discussed. Main funders of the conference are the Swiss, Canadian, Dutch, Danish and U.S. Governments.

"Delegates have been invited on the basis of their significance within their constituencies, and will be able to share their experience with many others on their return," the statement said.

Commentary Notes Angolan Pole in Regional Peace
MB2106052689 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Two components were present in the peace initiatives on southwestern Africa that resulted in the New York Accords last December.

The first concerned independence for South-West Africa/Namibia, a process that is now underway.

The second concerned the normalization of the situation in Angola.

For a decade and a half, events in Angola have impacted on South-West Africa/Namibia and vice versa; the pattern that emerged was one of confrontation and, frequently, conflict in southwestern Africa. Others were drawn into the conflict, including countries such as Zambia and Zaire, as well as the Soviet Union and Cuba.

In this vortex South Africa was compelled to defend her interests and those of the people of South-West Africa/Namibia. The southwestern African peace initiative offered an end to this pattern of confrontation and conflict.

The success of the initiative that saw the launching of the independence process in South-West Africa/Namibia offered to open a new chapter for southern Africa as a whole. A new climate emerged in which there is now acknowledgment that the problems of southern Africa should be resolved through negotiations and political settlement rather than in confrontation and revolution. This acknowledgment has come both from within southern Africa and from overseas governments. It is to be seen in pressures from both the Soviet Union and Western governments on the African National Congress to abandon revolutionary activity in favor of political talk, and it is to be seen in southern African leaders, such as Presidents Mobutu, Chissano, and Kaunda, subscribing to the principle of negotiations with South Africa.

The role of South Africa in helping to create and sustain the new climate is part of the scenario against which Mr F.W. de Klerk is meeting heads of governments in Western Europe this week. The scene has now been set for the next initiative towards a more peaceful southern Africa: the ending of the 14-year civil war in Angola.

The Angolan Government has already made an important contribution to the implementation of the southwestern African peace accords by keeping up with the deadlines for the withdrawal of Cuban troops, but there continues to be a high level of destabilization in southern Africa because of the civil war and the continuing heavy communist military presence in Angola.

Tomorrow, in Zaire, a number of African governments will meet to discuss how the civil war can be brought to an end. A long road lies ahead but the starting point—that of beginning negotiations—has been reached. Of particular importance is the fact that the Angolan Government has finally accepted that it will not defeat UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] on the battlefield and that UNITA will have to be part of a negotiated settlement.

These are the first, tentative steps towards peace in Angola. If further steps lead to success, they, together with the inauguration of an independent Namibia, will undoubtedly have an impact on other conflict areas in the subcontinent. The mood for the peaceful political settlement of problems will have been consolidated and a major contribution made to the normalization and stabilization of southern Africa.

*** Poll Names De Klerk Choice for President**
34000538c Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN in English*
15 May 89 p 13

[Text] National Party leader Mr F. W. de Klerk is the popular choice as the next State President, according to the latest Rapport newspaper opinion poll.

The Market & Opinion Surveys poll, conducted among 2,000 Whites, found that Mr De Klerk enjoys 42.9 percent of the popular support as the next State President, while Mr Pik Botha obtained 30.3 percent of the vote, Mr Barend du Plessis 9.6 percent, Mr Chris Heunis 7 percent and General Magnus Malan 1.2 percent.

Respondents were also asked: "Suppose a new post of Prime Minister in the White Cabinet is established, who would you vote for?"

Here Pik Botha obtained 31.9 percent of the votes, Mr F. W. de Klerk 24.5 percent, Mr Barend du Plessis 21.4 percent and Mr Chris Heunis 7.2 percent.

The poll also found that the majority of respondents want to see Mr P. W. Botha remain State President until the end of his term of office.

*** NP Resignations Rock Election Campaign**

*** NP Reverts To Old Policy**
34000528 Johannesburg *SUNDAY STAR in English*
14 May 89 pp 1, 4

[Article by David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] The Government made a disastrous start to its election campaign this week when its constitutional policy was plunged into bankruptcy, along with the economy.

A fiery parliamentary debate revealed that the Government's constitutional plans were in tatters after the sudden decision of Mr Chris Heunis to quit.

Mr Heunis made his decision after he had been criticised in private by top Nats for his recent bold reformist speech.

This came on top of growing concern in Government circles of a voter backlash against the economic crisis, and especially the mega-inflation experienced by many families.

No sooner had Mr Heunis given notice that he would retire, when President-elect Mr F. W. de Klerk returned to the old-style Nat rhetoric of "own affairs" and "general affairs" apartheid, despite his ringing calls for "drastic change".

Already five Cabinet Ministers have left or have given notice of abandoning Mr de Klerk's Nat ship, and there could be more to come, parliamentarians believe.

Nat MPs [Member of Parliament] gave notice that their only election strategy would be to attack the opposition parties.

In a headed parliamentary debate this week, Nats predicted any Conservative Party [CP] government would ruin the country, which would be turned into a Boksburg-Carletonville mess on a giant scale.

And the NP [National Party] predictably turned its guns on to the Democratic Party's contacts with the African National Congress, reflecting a return to the NP's 1987 "swart gevaar" campaign.

The NP is already speaking of a "new first team", but captain De Klerk failed to provide evidence that he has detailed plans to break out of the country's constitutional impasse.

The discussion of his vote in Parliament this week was ballyhooed in advance as an opportunity for him to make a major policy statement on the verligte "one Parliament" direction indicated earlier by Mr Heunis.

But he neither rejected nor endorsed his colleague's statement of Government policy.

Under intense questioning by DP [Democratic Party] leader Dr Zach de Beer he rejected the alternatives of both the DP and the CP, and said the NP's solution would not allow majority domination.

Said the DP's Mr Colin Eglin: "This is back to square one, fiddling in the middle and trying to play it both ways."

Mr de Klerk has given notice that he will take the NP into the election selling a policy which sets out to secure a fair deal for all, but which is squarely based on groups.

The message to whites will be that they need not fear for their security.

Mr de Klerk said the decisions of Mr Heunis and Natal Nat leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, to retire were "personal decisions without any negative motives in respect of the NP or against me as leader."

But after the downfall of Mr Heunis and his grand but vague constitutional plans, the National Party this week returned in parliamentary debate to the well-worn "own affairs" and "general" affairs formula.

Mr de Klerk said the power-base for each group would be matters of "own concern", with a single State for matters of common concern.

His latest call for "justice for all" with "drastic and speedy change" was dismissed by opposition parties as "mother love" and "generalisations" signifying nothing.

Mr de Klerk laid great stress in Parliament on white interests and the Government's increased spending on whites. [passage omitted]

*** Heunis' Open-Group Plan Criticized**

34000528 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English
14 May 89 p 4

[Article by David Breier, political correspondent:
"Heunis's Open Group Seen as 'Outhouse' Idea"]

[Text] The absurdity of Mr Chris Heunis's political vision dawned on politicians this week in the wake of his sudden decision to resign from public life.

He envisaged an "open" or non-racial group of South Africans existing side-by-side with group-areas apartheid. This would lead to a major fiasco, politicians believe.

At the heart of his constitutional plan, spelt out in a much-heralded speech the week before he announced his resignation, was the creation of a new open or non-racial group.

Mr Heunis envisaged that those South Africans who chose not to belong to the existing white, black, coloured and Indian groups could opt to exercise their political rights as members of an open group.

Also this week, Mr Heunis announced new measures in terms of which the Government would continue to implement the Group Areas Act.

Mr Jan van Gend (Democratic Party [DP], Groote Schuur) asked in which group area members of this open group would have to live. He asked if those who opted to belong to the open group would have to move to proposed free-settlement areas such as Hillbrow, Mayfair and Woodstock.

Dr Esther Lategan, a member of the Democratic Party's national board, said Mr Heunis's proposal could also mean that those members of the open group who were previously classified white could live in white group areas if they wished.

Those who were previously classified black, coloured or Indian would not be allowed to live in white group areas.

This meant that for the purposes of the Group Areas Act there would be two classes of "open" people—"dark-skinned opens" and "light-skinned opens".

MP [Member of Parliament]s were also trying to fathom what constitutional future Mr Heunis could have had in mind for this open group. Since the open group could not be on the white, black, coloured or Indian voters' rolls, a separate voters' roll would have had to be created for parliamentary elections.

Whatever it was that Mr Heunis had in mind for the open group at parliamentary level, it would probably have been some sort of minor "outhouse" of Parliament with negligible powers.

What the DP finds particularly alarming is that many of its supporters who are by nature liberal-minded would opt to belong to an open group rather than be classified by race.

The DP believes that this would mean many of its supporters would effectively disfranchise themselves and that the National Party would capture previously safe DP seats in the white House of Assembly.

It would mean, for example, that the Nats would take the white Parktown, Houghton and Sea Point seats, even though most residents supported the DP, because many of the DP voters who declared themselves members of the open group, would no longer be on the white roll.

Dr Lategan said the existence of an open group would perpetuate the NP [National Party]'s group-based thinking.

*** P.W. Botha Ministers May Resign**

34000528 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English
14 May 89 p 4

[Article by John MacLennan and David Breier: "More PW Men May Quit Congress Before Election"]

[Text] The threat of the new broom that NP leader Mr F. W. de Klerk will wield after the elections is the major cause of the spate of four Cabinet resignations.

And another two Ministers may also leave, giving Mr de Klerk room to put his stamp on the party with a major shuffle at the start of his tenure.

The week's shock events at the highest level of politics marks the end of the Botha era and opens the way for a younger and more realistic breed of Afrikaner in the positions of power.

NP sources claim there has been no pressure from Mr de Klerk on those who have signalled their intention to resign. Some of them are old and tired, some of them carry political baggage which will be unacceptable in a new Cabinet.

All know they have no further chance of promotion.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning got out because he knew he could not even count on keeping his old job.

There is also widespread speculation about the possible resignation of Defence Minister Magnus Malan, a key player in the securocrat form of Government which Mr de Klerk does not favour. As a hand-picked Botha man he exercises extraordinary influence.

Another solid Botha man who may quit is Mr Piet Badenhorst, the Assembly's Minister of Health Services and Welfare. He and two others who are leaving the Cabinet—Agriculture Minister Mr Greyling Wentzel and Economic Affairs and Technology Minister Mr Danie Steyn—are said to be quitting because they do not want another five years in politics.

It is understood Home Affairs Minister and Natal leader Mr Stoffel Botha is resigning because he has a minor heart problem and also because he wants to devote his time to farming.

There may be seven Cabinet vacancies to fill after the four announced resignations, two predicted resignations and Mr de Klerk's own vacant portfolio after he becomes State President.

It is also expected that up to 30 sitting Nat MP [Member of Parliament]s could drop out for various reasons, such as retirement or losing nomination contests.

Mr Heunis is almost certain to be replaced as Cape NP leader by Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Administration and Privatisation. A likely NP candidate for Mr Heunis's Helderberg seat is Mr Ron Miller, a former Deputy Minister who now lives in the area.

But there is no clear successor to Mr Heunis's Constitutional Affairs portfolio. Names mentioned include Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Training, and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, the Minister of Information.

Dr Viljoen, however, carries the stigma of irregularities in his department being investigated by the Van den Heever Commission, although the NP regards him as an able negotiator.

Other portfolios which need to be filled include the Home Affairs one of Mr Stoffel Botha, the NP Natal leader. A possible successor is Mr Con Botha, the NP chief information officer who, together with Mr George Bartlett, deputy minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, is also aiming for the Natal leadership.

Mr Con Botha could, however, succeed Dr van der Merwe as Minister of Information if this should become necessary.

Mr de Klerk, who is virtually assured of becoming State President after the election, could be replaced in his National Education portfolio by Mr Piet Clase, at present the white "own affairs" Minister of Education and Culture.

* National Party Enjoying 'Growing Support'

34000538a Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
15 May 89 p 13

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text] The National Party (NP) is enjoying growing support while the Democratic Party (DP) has more support than the combined support of its three predecessors—the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], the Independent Party (IP) and the National Democratic Movement (NDM).

This is according to the latest survey by Market & Opinion Surveys commissioned by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport.

The various political parties now enjoy the following support (the January 1989 poll results appear in brackets): National Party—48,7 percent (46,7 percent). Democratic Party—24,2 percent (22,5 percent). Conservative Party—18,6 percent (20,3 percent). HNP—1,5 percent (1,8 percent). People who won't vote—7 percent (8,7 percent).

The DP vote for January reflects the combined vote for the PFP, IP and NDM.

The poll found that in the past three months the NP support has increased by two percent, while the CP [Conservative Party] support has declined by 1,7 percent.

Since July last year, support for the NP has increased by more than four percent, according to the poll.

Amongst Afrikaners, NP support has increased from 50,1 percent in July last year to 59,8 percent in April this year.

Afrikaner support for the CP has decreased from 33,2 percent in November last year to 27 percent in April this year.

The poll found that the DP enjoys strong support among English-speakers.

*** Worrall Says DP 'Greatly Encouraged' by Poll**
34000538b Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
15 May 89 p 13

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] was confident that its growth would continue, as reflected in the opinion poll published by Rapport yesterday, Dr Denis Worrall, co-leader of the Democratic Party, said in a statement last night.

The DP was greatly encouraged by the support shown in the poll a month after the launching of the party, showing that it enjoyed greater support than its three predecessors.

"We believe this trend will continue and strengthen, so that the DP stands poised to win a greatly increased number of seats and become the Official Opposition in the House of Assembly, an Opposition of which South Africa can be proud."

"This is a necessary stage on the DP's road to becoming part of the government in 5 year's time," said Dr Worrall.

The 24,2 percent support for the DP shown in the poll was the largest any single opposition party had enjoyed for 15 years. It was also gratifying that DP support was substantially ahead of the Conservative Party.

"We are confident that this support will continue to grow because this growth represents a desire among ordinary South Africans to create a prosperous and democratic society in which we can all live in peace," said Mr Worrall.

*** Conservative Party Names 50 Transvaal Candidates**
34000542a Johannesburg THE STAR in English
10 May 89 p 5

[Article by Esmare van der Merwe, political reporter]

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] yesterday announced its candidates in 50 Transvaal constituencies for the forthcoming general elections.

The CP is expected to contest about 68 of the Transvaal's 76 House of Assembly seats. The other candidates will be announced later.

All the sitting MP [Member of Parliament]s will contest the seats they presently hold.

Nominated

They are Mr Casper Uys (Barberton), Mr Chris de Jager (Bethal), Mr Frank le Roux (Brakpan), Mr Andrew Gerber (Brits), Mr Arrie Paulus (Carletonville), Mr Daan Nolte (Delmas), Mr Moolman Mentz (Ermelo), CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (Lichtenburg), Mr Fanie Jacobs (Losberg), Mr Pikkie Coetzee (Middelburg), Mr Carel Schoeman (Nigel), Mr Koos van der Merwe (Overvaal), Dr Willie Snyman (Pietersburg), Mr Schalk Pienaar (Potgietersrus), Dr Corne Mulder (Randfontein), Mr Jurg Prinsloo (Roodepoort), Dr Pieter Mulder (Schweizer-Reneke), Mr Thomas Langley (Soutpansberg), Mr Rosier de Ville (Standerton), Mr Fanie van Vuuren (Ventersdorp), CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht (Waterberg) and Mr Wynand van Wyk (Witbank).

The CP's nominated MP, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, will stand in Krugersdorp. Two former MPs, who lost to the National Party in the 1987 general election, will stand again. They are Mr Daan van der Merwe (Gezina) and Mr S. P. Barnard (Hercules).

Prominent Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk leader and cultural leader the Rev Mossie van der Berg is the CP's candidate in Innesdal.

The other announced candidates are:

Former MPC Dr S. D. Latsky (Albertyn), Mr Paul Minnaar (Benoni), Mr Martiens Jurgens (Brentwood) and Mr Jan Pretorius (Florida);

Mr Dawie Maree (Geduld), Mr Dick Fourie (Germiston), Wouter Scholtz (Germiston District), Dr Gerhard Venter (Helderkruijn) and Mr Mike Steyn (Jeppe), Mr Andrew MacQueen (Johannesburg West) and Mr Paul Fouche (Koedoespoort);

Criminologist

Mr Dries Bruwer (Lydenburg), Professor Ben van der Berg (Potchefstroom), Mr Joseph Chiole (Pretoria West), Mr Johan Welmans (Pretoria Central), Mr Jan du Toit (Primrose), Mr Torrie van Tonder (Rosettenville), Professor Willie Botha (Rustenburg), Dr Dawie Gouws (Springs), Mr Pieter Groenewald (Stilfontein), Mr Casper Pieters (Vanderbijlpark), Mr Barend Keet (Vereeniging), Mr Willie Theron (Verwoerdburg) and criminologist Professor Douw Steyn (Waterkloof).

*** Barend du Plessis' Financial Package Examined**
34000543c Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English
12 May 89 pp 32-33

[Article: "Going Back to the Seventies," "Finance Minister Barend du Plessis' latest package will spawn stagflation."]

[Text] There was a time when, if the Minister of Finance didn't know what to do, he did nothing. Now he increases taxes retrospectively, even if the latest impost

be called a loan levy. It has become almost a knee-jerk reaction. But the fact that he has done something—regardless of whether it be right or wrong—earns him some gratitude from those who realise that prosperity is at stake. And that is unfortunate.

For the present package from the Ministry of Finance is not only inappropriate, it lacks immediate utility and ultimately will be economically deleterious.

Only six weeks after the Budget and we're back to a boom and bust mentality in the Union Buildings. What an admission of policy failure! It is only a little over 12 months ago that the State President himself promised a gathering of businessmen in Cape Town that fiscal discipline would be applied. Then came the shock pay increase for civil servants and a rising tide of higher taxes, which inevitably spilled over into rising government spending.

It always does and it always will. If governments increase taxes, the chances are that they will not take long to spend more.

At the time, the Reserve Bank could have countered the inflationary impact by keeping the money supply at its target growth level. This would have meant higher interest rates. But Governor Gerhard de Kock, while touchingly admitting his culpability, decided to humour that element in the National Party which believed a rising cost of money would be politically inconvenient.

The plain fact is that, while an increase in interest rates was long overdue, the fiscal action announced by Pretoria last week was singularly inappropriate and will not mitigate further pressure for yet higher interest rates. If the Reserve Bank continues to allow market forces some influence on interest rates, then prime will be at 25 percent by year end or higher. And that is inevitable.

The one-and-a-half hours of a De Kock speak-in, to which the bankers were subjected last week, was of doubtful value. The governor's attempt at moral suasion was delivered with fluency and candour, but without the punctuation of his usual witticisms. He intended to be taken seriously. But who will accept an admonition to do less business from a governor who so often has cried *mea culpa*?

For all that, we sympathise with him; he has made it very clear over the years that monetary discipline begins in the Treasury, from whence its absence stands out like a sore thumb, especially in this latest package of financial measures.

What was needed last Friday from the Union Buildings was lower spending and lower taxes, not the other way around. The measures announced—the loan levy on companies, a tightening of hire purchase contract terms and an impost on imports—will no doubt reduce

demand in the private sector. But that is not where the problem lies. It is public-sector demand that is the root cause of the economy overheating.

Nowhere in the world where taxes are increased can governments refrain from spending, thus curbing public-sector demand. Moreover, this spending tends to be current rather than capital based.

Over time, higher taxes will curb aggregate demand. But they will not also curb inflationary pressures while government spending and the money supply are out of control. The outcome will be stagflation—lower economic growth while the general price level continues to rise and government's share of output increases.

The ultimate outcome of these measures will, therefore, fly in the face of government's declared policy to privatise and reduce its share in the economy. Clearly, its motivation in this respect is simply to sell off public assets to the highest bidder so that it can continue to indulge its own profligacy.

It has taken private-sector investment—the key to our prosperity—three years to begin recovering from the last recession. The loan levy and other increased imposts on business are going to inhibit, if not reverse, that recovery. There will, in time, be less capital formation and the productive capacity of capital assets will be reduced.

One socialist economist after another tells us that the way to reduce inflationary pressures is to raise productivity. But nowhere in the world has productivity been raised without rising investment. That is what brings about greater efficiencies in the productive process.

In the short term, it is economic madness to increase taxes and reduce supply when consumers are demanding more than the economy can produce; it is an invitation for prices to rise. The corporate loan levy is going to increase inflationary pressures, not reduce them.

Curbing imports through a surcharge will reduce economic growth, because most imports are of the machines we need to turn to account our raw materials, but will aggravate supply shortages. This, too, in the short term, is going to aggravate inflationary or demand pressures. Hire purchase terms should have nothing to do with government. They should reflect risk in the market place. As an instrument of fiscal policy, they are highly discriminatory and blunt. They were the favourite of socialist governments in the Seventies, because they allowed them to administer an economic palliative behind the cloak which hid their own excessive expenditures.

What business needs to ask itself now, is whether we're going back to those days, despite the capitalistic posturing from Pretoria.

This is what Barend du Plessis said last Friday: "Government's long-term policy remains one of promoting economic growth...In order to achieve this...short-term management of the economy is necessary to counteract excessive movements in the business cycle." It could have come out of the mouth of Harold Wilson. Back we go to the fine tuning which didn't work and accompanying boom-bust psychosis of the Left.

Essentially, what he asked of every one of us was to do less business, make outdated capital equipment last longer and spend less. How he can reconcile this with greater efficiency and higher productivity is beyond ordinary economic logic.

Simply put, it is not the harvester, planter, motor car, bakkie or refrigerator owned by ordinary folk that is the problem. It is the luxury car in the ministerial drive and at the bureaucrat's kerb that is the stickler.

Du Plessis says: "If every participant in the economy, from the most humble consumer to the largest businessman would now simply co-operate to cool our economy to a level that we as a country can afford, interest rates as well as all the other important economic variables could return to acceptable, manageable and, indeed, sustained levels." Why must everyone but government co-operate?

The reason that the money supply is growing so fast is partly because of the cushion that the Reserve Bank gives those who require forward cover, but mainly because of government spending. Until this is brought under control, measures such as those announced on Friday can at best be no better than cosmetic. At worst, they are going to be a serious curb on future economic growth, a cost that will be carried by the generations to come.

What this government fails to comprehend, is that curbing inflation is the most urgent and important requirement—and that does not depend on sanctions and disinvestment being reversed. After that, there is the need to get on with constitutional reform, a process which has been logjammed for a good four years.

But it is not only government's attitude to economics that is foreboding. The new Democratic Party (DP) does not come out of these latest unfortunate measures with an enhanced economic reputation.

Here is one occasion when what government does is so economically perverse that an opposition party which claims to be capitalist, should have a heyday. Yet the DP finance spokesman welcomed the measures.

How can Denis Worrall expect the FM [Finance Ministry] to give his new party anything like support when it still espouses the ill-informed nonsense on economic matters that was so characteristic of the old Progressive Federal Party (PFP)?

Zach de Beer has, on more than one occasion, stated that his party supported free enterprise. We're beginning to have grave doubts. The comments that came out of the former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on finance on these latest measures will do De Beer's forthcoming quest for party leadership no good if he believes he can count on a business constituency.

Barend's Latest Financial Package in a Nutshell

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis says measures announced last week aim to "address disequilibrium caused by excessive expansion in total demand." Details:

- **Bank rate**—the rate at which the Reserve Bank discounts Treasury bills—rises from 16 percent to 17 percent, effective 8 May. The rediscount rate for Land Bank bills rises from 16,15 percent to 17,15 percent, and for liquid BAs from 16,30 percent to 17,30 percent;
- To cut overnight loans, the Bank increases rates on such loans by 1,5 percentage points; to 19,25 percent on those covered by T-bills and short-term government stock; 19,5 percent on those covered by Land Bank bills; and 20 percent on those covered by liquid BAs. Loans covered by non-liquid assets are at 1,5 percentage points over prime, rather than 1;
- The Bank will "provide virtually no accommodation through repurchase agreements, the placing of Corporation for Public Deposits funds or other forms of open-market operations;"
- "If necessary to counter any undue easing of money market conditions due, for example, to a flow of funds from government to the private sector, the Bank will drain cash reserves from banks" by open-market operation;
- Maximum rates on loans under the Usury Act—31 percent on up to R6,000, 28 percent on R6,001-R500,000—are unchanged;
- Some borrowers—those with political muscle and who can get their hands on the money—will be subsidised. The Land Bank will be subsidised so it does not have to raise rates on short-term advances to farmers. Government will give R100m to IDC [Industrial Development Corporation], SBDC [Small Business Development Corporation] and homeland development corporations to assist small and medium businesses. And the Department of Public Works & Land Affairs will devise a R50m scheme to help low-income homeowners;
- Companies must pay a 10 percent loan levy, based on normal tax paid in latest year, by end-July. The five-year loan bears 16 percent taxable interest. Exempt are those whose levy would be less than R5,000;
- The 20 percent surcharge on capital goods and components is cut to 15 percent, but exemptions are ended "other than in exceptional circumstances." Government says "a large percentage of imported capital goods were exempted by the Board of Trade & Industry"; and

- HP is tightened on products "of a more luxury nature and which in most cases also have a high import content" by raising minimum deposits and shortening the maximum repayment period. Among goods affected: appliances, tents, jewellery, watches, cameras, VCRs, cars.

*** Vlok Views ANC Amnesty Granted 'on Merit'**
34000543b Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
16 May 89 p 4

[Text] The office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday confirmed that it was the broad policy of the government to offer an amnesty to returning members of the ANC [African National Congress] who renounced violence.

A spokesman said, however, individual cases would be considered on merit where members of the ANC made contact with the authorities about returning to South Africa, as the type of amnesty envisaged would not be extended to known perpetrators of terrorist acts in South Africa.

Such people would have to face the prospect of prosecution for crimes they had committed should they return. Senior sources said, however, that where such persons returned voluntarily and renounced violence, it was a factor which could be raised in mitigation when it came to sentence.

On inquiry Mr Vlok made known the government's attitude towards returning members of the ANC because of the circulation in Lusaka of two pamphlets by disgruntled ANC members suggesting that members of the organisation should consider returning to South Africa instead of going to new camps in North Africa and which said the South African Government should make its position clear on the matter.

Information coming from Lusaka indicates that rank-and-file members of the ANC have confronted members of the leadership over issues raised in the pamphlets which were circulated over the past three to four weeks.

There have also been suggestions by intelligence sources that the recent mortar bomb attack on a Defence Force radar installation near Mafikeng 11 days ago was an attempt by the ANC's armed wing, Umkonto we Sizwe, to bolster morale which was at a low ebb because of the forced move of the bulk of cadres to new camps as far north as Uganda, Nigeria and Ethiopia.

A group of 21 heavily armed terrorists was arrested in a police follow-up operation after the attack, which caused minimal damage and no injuries.

*** Majority of Afrikaners Support Death Penalty**
34000538d Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
15 May 89 p 13

[Text] The majority of English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans support voluntary euthanasia, according to the latest Market & Opinion Surveys poll.

The survey, commissioned by Rapport newspaper, found that 69 percent of the 2,000 respondents support euthanasia in certain circumstances where there is no hope for the patient.

It also found that 82 percent of the Afrikaans respondents, as opposed to 18,6 percent of English-speakers, are in favour of the death sentence in rape cases.

Regarding the death sentence for murder, 75,7 percent of Afrikaners and 7,5 percent of English-speakers are "definitely" in favour of this.

Seventy-five percent of Afrikaners and 30 percent of English speakers support detention without trial.

Abortions performed by qualified doctors enjoys the support of 71,5 percent of English-speakers and 43 percent of Afrikaners.

*** ARMSCOR Impressive at Turkish Arms Show**

***First Exhibit in NATO Country**
34000545b Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
3 May 89 p 1

[Article by Craig Kotze, military correspondent]

[Text] Ankara—Great interest was displayed yesterday in Armscor's [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] products at the International Defence Equipment and Avionics Exhibition (IDEA) arms show here.

This is the first time the corporation has been allowed to exhibit in a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) country.

The Turkish Minister of Economic Affairs and the Defence Minister of Sudan were among the visitors to the Armscor stand. The entire Turkish General Staff, headed by General Salih Acel, arms procurement director, also visited the stand and showed keen interest in the South African arms on display.

General Acel showed particular interest in the G5 155mm Howitzer—the best of its kind. The Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, also expressed admiration for the G5.

Many of the South African arms on display at the show have never been exhibited before. These include weapons ranging from upgraded sub-machineguns, various

types of ammunition, a minesweeper, and a long-range mortar. In pride of place is the Rooikat armoured vehicle unveiled in South Africa last year.

Kept a close secret until now to prevent political repercussions, Armscor's participation in the show is part of an intensive export drive and is regarded as a breakthrough for the corporation.

"We are exhibiting the cream of our products. Our participation is a conscious effort to increase South Africa's export of arms. This can lead to a further increase in the arms industry's already considerable contribution to the country's balance of payments," said an Armscor spokesman.

The show runs until 6 May and has 700 exhibitors from 28 countries.

*** Nation's Arms Prestige Enhanced**
34000545b Johannesburg THE STAR in English
3 May 89 p 11

[Report by Craig Kotze, military correspondent. Armscor's participation in Turkey's IDEA arms show this week is expected to enhance the prestige of South African weaponry.]

[Text] One could equip an army virtually from start to finish from the Armscor equipment on display at the IDEA [International Defence Equipment and Avionics Exhibition] international arms show now on in Ankara.

From conventional equipment to anti-riot gear, it's all there: gear to equip infantry, armour, medical services, the ammunition corp, electronics "boffins" performing command and control functions and kit for support troops.

Even aircraft bombs for the air force can be bought here from the South Africans.

To quote from the latest Armscor advertising campaign, you get a "Big Stick" from the range of artillery fire-power available; a "Big Wheel" from the G6 self-propelled 155mm howitzer; a "Top Gun" for the G5 gun; a "Hot Shot" from the Valkiri 127mm rocket system; and the "Right Stuff" if you have them all.

But not only the "Heavy Stuff" is on show. South Africa's home-grown and manufactured pistol, the Z88, can also be seen, as can the SS77 multipurpose machine-gun, which incorporates the best features of the world's most successful machineguns.

Armscor's participation is a direct attempt to boost arms exports from South Africa.

The centrepiece of the South African exhibition is the latest armoured fighting vehicle in the Armscor stable, the Rooikat.

The Rooikat is an upgraded development of what used to be known as an armoured reconnaissance vehicle. It is the South African version of a new generation of hunter-killer vehicles, capable of destroying tanks and causing military experts the world over to radically rethink the high-mobility warfare battlefields of today and tomorrow.

Rooikat has state-of-the-art-gun and fire-control equipment.

Other weapons on show include:

- The MGL grenade launcher, which fires the widely standardised 40mm family of grenades,
- The Mfezi field ambulance is extensively equipped, with features like oxygen, suction pumps and good lighting. Both fuel and water tanks are inside the lightly armoured, mine-protected vehicle. Water and rations for the crew are also carried.
- The Valkiri 5 rocket system is an upgraded version of the successful Valkir 22 system. The 12-tube launcher is easily towed by a light military truck. The rocket range is 5.5 km and the lethal area for the warhead is 1,000 sq m.
- The BXP 9mm submachinegun has a rate of fire of 800 rounds a minute and an effective range 100 m.
- The 120 kg prefragmented aircraft bomb is intended for use against soft targets. It is interchangeable with other aircraft bombs.
- The G5 155mm howitzer has a range of 40 km at sea level and can be deployed by five men in two minutes. It has a built-in engine which facilitates tactical manoeuvres.
- The CB470 cluster bomb carries 40 bomblets of 60 kg each. It is released in level flight at 30 m at a speed of 1,000 km/h.

16 Jun Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB1606103089

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Paper Condemns Meetings With ANC—Johannesburg
THE CITIZEN in English on 16 June in its page 6 editorial says "there is a growing tendency" for South Africans to meet with the African National Congress (ANC) "as if they are a jolly decent lot, who must be consulted on what they intend to do should they come to power." THE CITIZEN refers to the conference in Lusaka to be attended by 120 white South Africans and 40 ANC members, saying the conference is sponsored by the U.S., Canadian, Swiss, Netherlands, and Danish Governments. The South African Government should "protest about the blatant interference in our domestic affairs by the five overseas governments sponsoring the latest Lusaka talks."

THE STAR

State Must Move Away From Apartheid—"After 41 years of Nationalist rule, it is apparent that even the Government accepts its previous hopes of establishing an apartheid state are incapable of realisation," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 June in a page 12 editorial. "The Nationalist Government (perhaps any government) is unable consciously to plan its own demise, yet that is the very role required to meet reality. Mr de Klerk chided the outside world, in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce this week, for 'the subjective lack of trust' of the Government's real intentions and motives. After four decades in power with so little to show, it is hardly surprising there is scepticism." Freedom for all South Africans remains an unattainable goal "unless the Government is willing to break away from the basic concepts of apartheid."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of NP Free-Enterprise Policy—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 June says in a page 4 editorial there is reason to wonder whether F.W. de Klerk "knows exactly what he is talking about when he claims to have adopted free market policies. A government which hands out pre-election mortgage guarantees to the rich (for bonds costing more than R1,400 a month), or which permits the money supply to be inflated by a ruinous scheme to provide forward cover to some enterprises at the cost of others, or which continues to expand a monstrously bloated civil service, can hardly be described as having a reckless devotion to free enterprise. The fortunes of this country have declined, and the oppression of its people has increased, in proportion to the degree to which the Nationalists have arrogated to themselves additional and arbitrary powers."

Press Review for 17 Jun

MB1706124289

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Terreblanche Decision 'Interesting'—"Mr Eugene Terreblanche's decision to stand in Rustenburg as a candidate in the general election is an interesting development," notes the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 June in a page 6 editorial. "Mr Terreblanche is hardly the epitome of a democrat. Indeed, one's mind boggles at the thought of him strutting the corridors of Parliament if he were elected—though Parliament has a way of restraining the most aggressive of its members." "Unfortunately, Mr Terreblanche's candidature is not the joke it deserves to be. He is a brilliant orator who can attract large audiences. His meetings will be unpleasant and rabblousing. The attention he will inevitably receive from the local and foreign press will give him an importance he does not deserve. And what he has to say will

offend many people." "The best thing that can happen for Rustenburg—and for South Africa—is that Mr Terreblanche is roundly defeated at the polls."

SATURDAY STAR

Forget Group Areas—"Try to forget Group Areas and black and white. Try to forget the free settlement areas policy which is proving such a dangerous time bomb—it is, in the final analysis, responsible for the tents now being pitched on the pavements of Hillbrow and Berea. Instead, fix your gaze firmly ahead at a future for South Africa, a future that is attainable," writes the Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 17 June in a page 8 editorial. A goal of "doubling our housing stock in the next decade" "is attainable—if the state and the local authorities curbed their banana-republic tendencies for self-indulgent spending; if everybody had the right to live wherever they could afford; and if all South Africans had a say in their destinies, thus saving the huge expense of having thousands of police and soldiers running around enforcing compliance with outrageously unfair policies. South Africa can rise to the challenge."

CAPE TIMES

Gumede Restriction 'Appalling Blunder'—"The order restricting UDF [United Democratic Front] leader Mr Archie Gumede on the eve of the UDF-Inkatha peace talks in Natal is an appalling blunder," asserts the Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 14 June in a page 8 editorial. "Mr Gumede is a moderate, conciliatory figure who believes that extra-parliamentary opponents of the apartheid system should seriously consider taking part in existing political structures as a means of attaining their goals. He is opposed to violence." "Mr Vlok's action against Mr Gumede will not improve matters. Rather, it is likely to achieve the opposite."

Decline in Rand—Although gold's current weakness has depressed the economic outlook, "analysts have warned for years that a one-horse economy was rife with danger and government alone must take responsibility for squandering revenue when the yellow metal was stronger," states the CAPE TIMES in a second page 8 editorial. "The decline in the rand has, almost ironically, occurred during a period of relative boom, creating frightening prospects of still worse to come." "The bottom line, for all to see, is that with the National Party in power it makes financial sense to bet against the rand. Even the alternative, living in increasing poverty with the Nats or the CP [Conservative Party] is not viable; it is one aspect of the scenario the disinvestment and sanctions lobbyists are campaigning for in the knowledge that it will eventually facilitate revolution."

Press Review for 19 Jun

MB1906104289

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Editorial Warns De Klerk Against 'Unmet Expectations'—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 18 June in a page 20 editorial comments on F.W. de Klerk's proposed European visit, saying he is going over "on something of a wave" because "South Africa has finally settled the nettlesome Namibian problem." But SUNDAY TIMES warns that "it is no longer possible for foreigners to be beguiled by the sentimentality or double-speak which is all too often the political argot of this country." De Klerk has "deliberately chosen, through the tenor of his speeches, to raise reformist hopes here and abroad. We have been there before, and we have seen the consequences of unmet expectations. When Mr De Klerk meets Prime Minister Thatcher, to bend a Roosevelt quotation, he should speak succinctly and carry a big surprise."

SUNDAY STAR

Columnist Laments Renewal of Emergency—Jon Qwelane observes in his "Just Jon" column on page 10 of Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR on 18 June: "A state of emergency has just been re-imposed. We have never known any peace, because of the arrogance of this Government. In three months the (white) electorate goes to the polls to elect a bunch of whites who will lord it over us for another five years. We, the black majority of this land, are yet to cast a vote for a candidate of our choice." Despite the fact that "we are not represented in Parliament in the land of our birth, the white Government demands taxes from us—to pay for its soldiers' weapons to use against us in our townships, perhaps?"

De Klerk Deeds, Not Words, Needed—The page 12 editorial says that while the importance of F.W. de Klerk's visit to Europe "should not be underestimated, no one should be hoodwinked into believing that the trip is a triumph for Mr de Klerk or the National Party." "There was a time when South Africa took its rightful place in the international community as a matter of course." In recent weeks, De Klerk has behaved "like a schizophrenic. He is the reluctant reformer as well as the new Nat who wants a totally changed SA [South Africa] with a new constitution. He speaks of ending white domination but also of own affairs and the importance of groups. In the end, no matter what he says, he will be judged by what he does." "The real test of Mr de Klerk will not be at No 10 Downing Street. It will depend on the meetings he is prepared to hold in his own backyard."

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk Unlikely To Release Mandela, Lift Emergency—Regarding F.W. de Klerk's European visit, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 June says in its page 6 editorial: "We do not know what Mr de Klerk has in mind, as he has talked about a new constitution and a new South Africa without getting down to specifics." However, "there can be no question of releasing Mandela ahead of the September election, or even lifting the emergency if and when he is released, since the government has to be sure that township violence will not flare up again once he is freed."

THE STAR

Editorial on De Klerk's European Visit—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 June in a page 10 editorial says NP [National Party] leader F.W. de Klerk is eager to persuade the EC "his leadership will inject new life into a government that has become moribund with President Botha's overhang in power," but "in the end he will be judged by what the Government actually does." THE STAR's message to De Klerk as "he goes out to tackle the world is that he must learn from the contacts he makes just how far he needs to move, and then have the courage to apply what he learns when he comes back."

Mugabe Must Encourage Free Enterprise—A second editorial on the same page says: "When Mr Robert Mugabe assumed power in Zimbabwe he gave priority to raising the quality of life for blacks, allocating a higher percentage of the budget to health and education. But ideals are one thing; having the wherewithall to fulfill them is another." Zimbabwe will "only attract a much-needed massive injection of capital when President Mugabe does more to encourage free enterprise and restrict state interference in the marketplace."

BUSINESS DAY

Editor Urges De Klerk Statement of Intent—Editor Ken Owen writes on page 6 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 June "there is a rising clamour from people of every race and of many political shades for their leaders to spell out clear ideas of how post-apartheid South Africa will function." Owen believes apartheid is "collapsing of its own weight—but what will happen when it has gone?" "Into this political void I would like to toss two ideas: the first is that we—blacks, whites, everybody—should accept in principle the idea expressed succinctly by Mr Justice Brandeis when he said the American republic was founded for the purpose of ensuring that every citizen could fulfill his own potential." Owen's second proposal is "the existence of a system of private property." "Ideally, the plan begins with a statement of intent from the head of state, but no Nationalist leader dares to make a statement of intent to lead us to a just and democratic state. Party leader F.W. de Klerk, obsessed with 'groups,' still ends up saying 'Yes, but...'"

SOWETAN

Apartheid Cause of Black Rural, Urban Poverty—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 19 June in its page 6 editorial comments on the living conditions for black farm workers in the Vaal Triangle, saying most black people working in that area "survive on a combined income of R60 a month. Children, some as young as five years, earn R2 a week and many join their parents on the farms at the age of eight." "The situation can only be improved if the Land Acts that have smashed the black peasant community are repealed." South Africa "used to be the bread basket of the rest of the sub-continent. Apartheid and its laws has caused poverty in both rural and urban areas."

ILANGA

Government 'Sabotaging' Natal Peace Talks—Durban ILANGA in Zulu for 15-17 June on page 8 reads: "Why has the minister of justice chosen to tighten restrictions on United Democratic Front (UDF) President Archie Gumede when this organization and the Congress of South African Trade Unions have agreed to talks with Inkatha about peace in Natal? Do the Justice Department and its leadership not know how crucial these talks are to fostering peace? If they do not know, then it is time that they did. Are we meant to believe that these masters of apartheid are bent on sabotaging these peace talks? We do not for one moment believe that Mr Gumede,

now 75 years old, is a threat to the security of this country. The time has come for the government to realize that it cannot restore 'order and peace' by employing harsh measures against those that do not subscribe to its opinions, especially if this is done in a discriminatory fashion that can never be acceptable to the majority of the people."

RAPPORT

Terreblanche 'Threat' To Afrikaner Image—The page 26 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 18 June believes that Eugene Terreblanche's decision to stand in the elections for the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) in Rustenburg can "only lead to no good." The National Party (NP) will most likely "derive much pleasure" from the embarrassment this will cause Conservative Party (CP) leader Andries Treurnicht, "whose hand is being bitten by the one whom he fed." "But the embarrassment and the little bit of political scoring the NP can derive from this incident do not measure up to the threat to good relations, to Afrikaners' image, and to the impression the outside world has of South Africa, if the AWB leader manages to put across his views on the place of people of color in this country." "What the NP can do, and should do, is to coat its message of reason so the unreasonable message of the right—of which the AWB's message is the worst—is denied a chance to propagate itself."

Angola

UNITA Rejects Reports on Savimbi's Departure

MB2106053089 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in English to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the UNITA Central Committee in Jamba on 20 June—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. There has been a lot of diplomatic movement on peace and national reconciliation in Angola. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has already positively responded to the requests of African countries involved in this movement. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is sufficiently informed about UNITA's position.

2. UNITA vehemently denounces statements emanating from Lisbon about a supposed exile of its president to the United States of America. Those who have been looting the wealth of our people and demonstrating acute incompetence in the governing of the country are the ones who ought to leave in Angola.

Our country, free or death! United we shall win.

Jamba, bastion of the Angolan resistance, 20 June 1989

[Signed] The vice president, Colonel Jeremias Chitunda; the secretary general, General Miguel N'zau Puna; the chief of staff, General Demostenes Amos Chilingutula

Dos Santos Sends Message to Zaire's Mobutu

MB1006195089 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] A message from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was delivered to Mobutu Sese Seko, his Zairian counterpart, in Kinshasa yesterday.

Venancio de Moura carried the message, which contains new suggestions made by the Angolan head of state following the recent Gbadolite meeting on issues related to the search for peace in Angola.

The Angolan deputy foreign minister told the Zairian head of state at the end of the meeting that peace for Angola is an immediate and solid prospect, achievable through resolving the internal problem. Venancio de Moura stressed that the use of weapons should end once and for all so we can build a new country together and fraternally. ANGOP cited Venancio de Moura as saying that President Mobutu, in light of his notable contribution, is the main figure in Angola's internal peace process.

The Angolan and Zairian heads of state at the 5 June Gbadolite meeting planned a further meeting of the eight African countries represented at the 16 May Luanda meeting. The meeting will be held in Kinshasa in August.

Formal Approval of IMF Admission Expected

MB1706143489 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1900 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Luanda June 16 (ANGOP)— ANGOP learned in Luanda on 15 June that Angola's request for IMF membership has been approved by the IMF's executive body.

Amandio Esteves, a source in the SEF [Economic and Financial Reorganization Program] Secretariat, has reported that the IMF's executive body recommended that the IMF's governing body of finance ministers and bank governors from the group's 151 members accept Angola's admission. Amandio Esteves was optimistic that Angola's admission would be officially approved by the IMF's governing body in about 4 to 6 weeks. In his opinion, the most difficult obstacles have been overcome. He said the United States will not press other members to deny Angola its membership, although it had voted against Angola's membership on 14 June.

Once it has been officially admitted to the IMF, Angola will have a quota of 145 million special drawing rights, which is the IMF's monetary unit in its loans and of which only 22 percent is in foreign currency. Its value, until recently, was \$1.24 per unit.

Amandio Esteves also said Angola is simultaneously requesting World Bank membership, which may soon be approved.

The Angolan finance minister and the IMF governing body will sign the membership documents in Washington, D.C., after the terms of the agreement have been ratified by the People's Assembly.

Namibia

SWAPO Official Says 1 Apr Incursion 'Planned'

MB2106130589 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 Jun 89 p 1, 2

[Excerpt] The massive 1 April incursion by the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, which cost the lives of hundreds of people and almost derailed Namibia's independence process, had in fact been planned to the last detail weeks before the implementation date of Resolution 435. SWAPO's leadership now admits that the invasion was a big mistake.

These facts have come to light in an interview which the NAMIBIA NACHRICHTEN conducted with advocate Anton Lubowski, a member of SWAPO's Secretariat.

"This incursion was a great mistake. In retrospect, it should never have taken place," said Lubowski 10 weeks after the event. He admitted that "internationally, SWAPO has been condemned, or people have become skeptical."

He also confirmed that when planning the incursion, SWAPO was counting on the partiality of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], and justified the incursion by saying: "Who could have predicted that UNTAG would not be fully deployed on 1 April 1989?"

Lubowski adds: "And, by the way, the action had been planned weeks before 1 April." At the time SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma said the infiltrators were merely a "hunting party." Lubowski further admitted that SWAPO summarily violated the peace agreement because its terrorists were not north of the 16th parallel. He stated: "At the time our fighters were concealed in Angolan territory, hardly a kilometer from the border."

He said a distinction had to be made between political and economic goals. "It seems that, economically, no businessman will vote for SWAPO. SWAPO is supported by workers and ordinary people." [passage omitted]

UN Reports Returnee Figure at 1,557 on 14 Jun
MB1506132189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1124 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 15 SAPA—The arrival of 566 Namibian exiles and refugees to Windhoek and Ondangua yesterday brought to 1,557 the number of returnees during the first three days of the United Nations repatriation programme, a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

Four passenger flights, including one scheduled for Grootfontein yesterday, are due in today from Zambia and Angola.

Mr Eckhard said eight returnees to the Dobra reception centre near Windhoek had left immediately after registration on Monday [12 June]. These included five political leaders and a family of three.

The UN had also started on Monday with radio broadcasts on the South-West African Broadcasting Corporation informing the public of UN functions in the territory.

The five minute broadcasts in English and Afrikaans were also being translated into other languages.

Figure at 2,333 on 16 Jun
MB1606112289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1101 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 16 SAPA—The United Nations repatriated 2,333 Namibian refugees in the first four day of its six-week programme for returnees, a spokesman for the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said in Windhoek today.

The UN has to fly home about 41,000 Namibian refugees in the 42-day period.

Mr Bwakira told a media briefing the repatriation programme was behind schedule but UN officials were presently in Angola and Zambia to solve technical problems at points of departure. The return of Namibian exiles would be speeded up from next week.

Mr Bwakira said hundreds of refugees at reception centres in Namibia had begun to register yesterday to return to their homes and be reunited with their families. Those who were homeless would be accommodated at secondary reception centres. Among the returnees were five medical doctors, a dentist, 17 nurses, 49 teachers and a number of skilled artisans.

Returnees Total 3,581 on 17 Jun
MB1906112689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 19 Jun 89

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek June 19 SAPA—By Saturday [17 June] 3,581 Namibian refugees and exiles had moved into reception centres in the country and a further 1,244 were expected to arrive today, a United Nations spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

He told a media briefing that 149 of the returnees, who started arriving last Monday, had already left the Dobra reception centre near Windhoek for their homes.

The United Nations High commission for Refugees [UNHCR] has registered 41,000 Namibians in neighboring states, as well as in other countries, for the six-week repatriation programme that forms part of the UN-sponsored independence plan for the territory.

Mr Eckhard said tomorrow was an important day for the UNHCR, being Africa Refugees Day, an annual event initiated by the Organisation of African Unity 15 years ago. The UNHCR felt it particularly appropriate to be celebrating the day at this time.

"The programme of voluntary repatriation to Namibia," he added, "is one of the most important and challenging operations that UNHCR has ever organised in Africa."

Asked about the return of freed SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] detainees still in Angola, Mr Eckhard said UNHCR was "actively preparing" for their return to Namibia through UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] in Angola.

Gunman Fires on Windhoek SWAPO Supporters
MB2106073089 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
19 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] A gunman opened fire on a bus packed with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organisation] supporters on the way to Windhoek airport yesterday.

A bullet pierced the front windscreen, missing the driver of the bus by inches. The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) are investigating the shooting which took place about 10km from the airport.

Bus driver Abraham Hofeni, 35, said the shot was fired from a blue Volkswagen Golf travelling in the opposite direction to the Bailey's Transport bus. "Someone in the bus was shouting at me, so all I saw was that the person who shot was in the back seat. I saw the person's arm. He was holding a revolver," said Mr Hofeni.

The bullet shattered the glass, making a hole of about three centimetres wide.

It was also reported that another bus carrying cheering crowds to the airport to welcome home prominent members of the SWAPO leadership was shot at. The incident was not confirmed at the time of going to press.

UNTAG and the chief of SWAPOL CID [South-West African Police Criminal Investigation Department], Colonel Jumbo Smit, were also asked to investigate a group of about 12 suspicious-looking whites who were spotted just outside Windhoek on the road to the airport. Eye witnesses said the group were standing next to cars, whose number plates were not clearly visible, and some may not have had registration plates at all.

Final South African Troop Withdrawal by 23 Jun
MB2006134189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1325 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek, June 20, SAPA—The last South African troops scheduled for withdrawal from Namibia were due to be out of the country by Friday a military spokesman, Commandant Fanie Krige, said in Windhoek today.

A residual force of 1,500 from South Africa is to be confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo.

In terms of the United Nations settlement plan, the remaining 1,500 have to leave Namibia upon certification of the election results in the first week of November. Cdt Krige said men were already moving into camps at Grootfontein and Oshivelo for the confining to bases.

Ahtisaari Criticizes Police Intimidation in North
MB1706070389 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] The United Nations has complained that units of the South-West Africa Police are intimidating inhabitants of northern Namibia. The complaints come in a letter from UN representative in the territory, Martti Ahtisaari, to South African Administrator General Louis Pienaar. Ahtisaari's letter is said to have complained that South-West Africa Police units equipped with heavy weapons and

armored vehicles have been involved in a number of incidents where people were intimidated. He has asked the South African representative to rectify the situation.

Pienaar Confirms Receipt of Letter
MB2106090489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0844 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 21 SAPA—A spokesman for the office of Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, in Windhoek, confirmed that a letter from the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, concerning police activities in the north of the country, was receiving attention "at the very highest level."

He said a statement on the matter could be expected later today.

Mr Ahtisaari, in a confidential letter to Mr Pienaar dated June 9, is quoted as having said that police patrolling in armoured vehicles "mounted with heavy machine guns are reported to have been driving through villages and farms destroying crops and kraals and terrorizing the local inhabitants."

"As a result their activities appear to have created an atmosphere of fear and intimidation among much of the population in the northern region," he wrote.

Fair elections were not possible in Namibia if the situation persisted, Mr Ahtisaari said.

The contents of the letter was disclosed by the UN [United Nations] in New York last night.

The letter said a former police counter insurgency unit (generally known as Koevoet [Crowbar]) was behind a "terror campaign."

"The activities in which they have been engaged render its members, in my opinion, unfit for continued service to the police during the transition period, in view of the need to ensure the necessary conditions for free and fair elections."

Koevoet, the Afrikaans word for crowbar, has been officially disbanded and former members reabsorbed into regular police units.

There have been calls from several quarters for Koevoet members to be removed from northern Namibia.

A massive school boycott in the northern Ovambo region ended after a month with students going back to classes without their demand for Koevoet's removal being met.

There are 500 United Nations police monitors in Namibia, in terms of the UN settlement plan, monitoring the functions of the SWA [South-West African] Police. Plans are underway to increase the UN monitors to 1,000.

Police Recruiting 'Special Constables'

MB1706162289 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 15 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] Former members of 202 Battalion in Kavango are being recruited into SWA [South-West Africa] Police as "special constables" to provide the extra manpower needed to keep the Administrator-General's [AG] promise of police protection for traditional leaders.

The training is provided at Arendsnes, a former Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] base near Rundu, according to security sources.

This has led to intense dissatisfaction among local residents, who argue that the whole process proves bad faith on the part of the administration around the implementation of Res 435.

They believe the presence of former Koevoet members at their old base, the recruitment and training of former SWATF [South-West Africa Territorial Force] members at Arendsnes and the large number of Casspirs [armored cars] still present at the base clearly shows "the government has something up its sleeve".

Rundu police chief Inspector F.J. Kotze yesterday confirmed police preferred to recruit people "who have been trained and screened for security work".

They were then given additional training as "special constables", but said he "did not know" if they were former 202 Battalion members.

He said the training programme was aimed at resuming police protection of traditional leaders which had been stopped some time ago because of "budgetary problems".

"After the headman had asked the AG for protection, we were instructed to train a number and I'm not going to say how many additional policeman and make them available to the headmen," Inspector Kotze said.

AG Louis Pienaar did not oppose an urgent late-night application for police protection by 11 traditional leaders to a full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court on May 28.

He agreed to comply with the application "subject to sufficient manpower at the disposal of the Commissioner of SWA Police".

Responding to complaints by residents put to him by THE TIMES, Inspector Kotze denied that Arendsnes was a Koevoet base.

"All those facilities" had been removed, he said, and the base was now used "from time to time" to train police.

An UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] representative at Rundu said residents were "very scared of 202 Battalion".

He said residents claimed former members of the army unit were driving military vehicles which had been transferred to their names, were still armed and were being used as police informers.

These informers allegedly attended SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] rallies to take photographs of people present and wrote down registration numbers of cars.

These sentiments were confirmed by residents who said many 202 members were now in the "cultural organisation" Ezuva, driving former army vehicles and were armed, "mostly with pistols".

THE TIMES witnessed a young man, said to be a member of Ezuva working for "intelligence", driving a brand-new 4x4 vehicle without number plates and behaving in a threatening manner towards people wearing SWAPO colours.

He accused them of "hating us" and warned "we are not just going to go away".

Another complaint was that former Koevoet members were still patrolling the area in Casspirs—which abound in Rundu—often going out late at night.

They allegedly also didn't inform UNTAG police monitors of their plans, but this was denied by Dutch monitor Andre van der Bent, called in to Inspector Kotze's office to comment.

The Dutchman said SWAPOL and UNTAG had "a good relationship" and "were working well".

UN Forces Seek Greater Access to Police Bases

MB1706180589 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
15 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] A spokesman for UNTAG yesterday called for their police monitors to be given access to all police stations in order for them to be able to effectively perform their monitoring function.

UNTAG's Mr Fred Eckhard confirmed that in the north UNTAG had experienced problems with gaining access to some bases. He however added that the question was under discussion and UNTAG hoped the matter could be resolved quickly.

(A report by a delegation elected by the Academy SRC [Student Representative Council] recently returned from a trip to the north where they said UNTAG had informed them that SWA Police made life difficult for them regarding investigations and attempts to monitor. They also said

they had difficulty in dealing with Koevoet [Crowbar police counterinsurgency unit] members, since the latter were not trained to perform 'normal' police functions).

Mr Eckhard also stated that new police stations in remote areas of the north would be established where there was a need.

The UNTAG police monitoring contingent in the north had not yet received Casspirs [armored cars] or other mine-proof vehicles but were expected to acquire them within the next few days. UNTAG had however ordered another 200 4x4 vehicles for the additional police monitors that are expected.

Mr Eckhard said that it was not known from what countries the estimated 500 additional UNTAG police monitors would come from.

Many of them would probably be coming from the fifteen countries that have already contributed police officers.

Police Head Dismisses Reports on Noncooperation
MB1506131889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1205 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 15 SAPA—The SWA [South-West African] Police commissioner, Lt-Gen Dolf Gouws, has dismissed reports that SWA Police were not cooperating with United Nations police monitors in Namibia as "not correct".

In a statement in Windhoek today, Gen Gouws said cooperation between the policemen was excellent.

"As a matter of fact, UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] are invited almost daily to work more closely to facilitate their monitoring function," the statement said.

Access to all police installations, as prescribed in United Nations Resolution 435, had been granted.

At a UN press conference yesterday, spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said, in reply to a question, "there have been problems with access (to police installations) in a few cases, primarily in the north."

The matter, he said, was under discussion.

There are 500 United Nations police monitors in Namibia at present tasked with monitoring the SWA Police who have to maintain law and order during the country's transition to independence.

Provision is being made to double the number of UN policemen to 1,000 to fulfill this function.

Police Presence in North, East Noted
MB2006100189 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
16 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

["Where UNTAG Isn't"]

[Excerpts] At the moment, a mere 188 of UNTAG's [UN Transition Assistance Group] 500 police monitors in Namibia are spread across Ovamboland and Kaokoveld, according to an UNTAG official.

These numbers are "going up all the time," he says.

By the time the additional 500 police arrive to up the monitors' numbers to 1,000, there will be about 500 in Ovamboland and Kavango. This will be in August.

A Dutch police monitor based in Ondangwa stated: "We could not get into the Oshikuti and Okatope SWAPOL [South-West African Police] bases. Those manning them would physically not permit us to enter."

On the other hand, he said, police monitors had had "good co-operation from the riot unit at Ondangwa" which is also partly composed of former Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] members, but who are apparently under control, "and from the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] in Ondangwa."

The Dutch monitor summed up the situation: "There is no problem in the camps, but there is definitely a problem in the villages."

In other words, he was not apprehensive about what the returnees might do, but about what might be done in the villages. [passage omitted]

In addition, several observers have noted that SWAPOL are supposed to have "light weapons," a category which most believe does not cover the heavy machine guns mounted on the Casspirs [armored cars].

Police mobility is considerably greater than UNTAG police monitors: In Eenhana, for example, UNTAG monitors have three vehicles between 18 men. Observers agree that where UNTAG is present, it does have a moderating effect on police actions and a positive effect on civilians' sense of security.

But the problem is not just that UNTAG can't move around properly in the areas it is already in—which are mostly the more heavily populated parts—but the places where UNTAG isn't.

UNTAG has a minimal presence in eastern Ovamboland. None of its personnel are based east of Eenhana. Its last outposts eastwards are at Onkankolo and Eenhana.

Ombundaungilo, which is near the Angolan border east of Eenhana and north of the road to Kavango, is a church centre for 3,000 people. Observers visiting it this week were told that its people had not yet seen UNTAG.

Church representatives said that "Koevoet,"—as they refer to SWAPOL groups among whom they can identify former Koevoet members—was regularly moving about the area unmonitored by the UN.

Some local pastors said they intended to go to the returnees from the Ombundaungilo area in transit camps at Ongwadiwa and Engela "to tell them about the situation" before allowing them to return home.

Police Frustrate UN Monitoring Efforts
MB2006100089 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English 16 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The SWA [South-West African] Police made life difficult for UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] as far as investigations and attempts to monitor in the North were concerned.

This was one of the findings of a report prepared by a delegation of staff and students, who recently returned from a fact-finding visit to the Ondangua/Oshakati area.

The main aim of the visit was to "gain insights into the reasons behind the school boycott and what strategies the Academy could undertake to help alleviate the crisis".

The group said a meeting with the UNTAG police in the North revealed that there was a general degree of frustration that UNTAG was unable to be as effective as it would like to be.

"Dealings with Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] are difficult, particularly as they are not trained to perform police functions," the delegation said.

"There are also problems in dealing with SWAPOL [South-West African Police] because their views on law and order and how to maintain it are in conflict with those of UNTAG."

As an example, the delegation referred to a recent "small scale investigation of intimidation" in which SWAPOL used three Casspirs [armored cars] and 17 men, then stayed on in the village concerned for the night and directed abuse at a UNTAG group trying to monitor proceedings.

The Academy group warned that teachers in Owambo were considering taking "serious action" if demands similar to those of boycotting pupils are not met by 21 June.

These include the removal of Koevoet members from SWAPOL, that students should be allowed to return to school unconditionally, that SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] TV and radio programmes be broadcast objectively and that all discriminatory legislation be abolished.

The team from the university recommended to the director of Owambo education that he should use his authority to pressurise the Administrator-General.

"It is a community problem and meetings should be convened with community leaders, principals, teachers and students to clarify the issues and discuss common strategies," the Academy delegation urged.

Other findings made by the group included:

—that since the disbanding of 101 Battalion the number of complaints of intimidation and assault appeared to be dropping

—false expectations of UNTAG had not helped the UN task force

—Owambo admin officials felt students and teachers had justifiable grievances against SWAPOL

—certain students were inclined to antagonise SWAPOL, and

—the involvement of certain headmen in the refugee issue was likely to create "further confusion" and added another divisive element.

Pienaar Says Police Trying To Change Image
MB1906145389 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek, June 19, SAPA—The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, was conscious of the perception and image surrounding the SWA [South-West Africa] Police counter-insurgency unit, generally called Koevoet [Crowbar], and was trying to take action to remove this perception, an official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek today.

The SWA Police were now routinely engaged in maintaining law and order, Mr Roux said, and the perception regarding their former role probably existed because they still travelled around in Casspirs (armoured landmine-proof vehicles).

Mr Roux emphasised there were still PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters and arms caches in Owambo in northern Namibia. Police had reported new infiltrations into the region as recently as last week.

"Until such time as the position is completely at ease, obviously the SWA Police cannot be expected to relax their vigilance," he said, "and to a certain extent must take the necessary steps to prepare themselves for eventualities which may or may not occur."

Delegation Begins Fact-Finding Mission to North
MB1906163389 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] A senior delegation from the office of the South African administrator general in Namibia has left on a fact-finding mission to the north of the country.

A spokesman for the administrator general's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek that the purpose of the visit was to obtain firsthand information on reception centers for people returning to Namibia. He said the chief executive official of the administrator general's office, Mr Kobus Bauermeester, and the head of the foreign affairs component, Mr Carl von Hirschberg, were among the members of the delegation.

Mr Roux said the delegation would also be looking into the situation regarding the Angolan [word indistinct] who had crossed south into Ovambo. More than 1,000 Angolans crossed into Namibia in the past week, saying they were fleeing from the effects of the civil war in their country.

The delegation would also be finding out about the school situation in the north, where pupils had been boycotting classes.

Editorial Hopes Koevoet Controversy Resolved Soon
MB2006102189 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
16 Jun 89 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] Sentiments expressed by various parties, groups and institutions in recent weeks indicate that there is virtual consensus about the fact that Koevoet [Crowbar—police counterinsurgency unit] members should be removed from the regular police before free and fair elections are held.

While status quo adherents would probably refer to this demand as yet another 'SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] plot', this is most certainly not the case. Several foreign groups visiting Namibia have made this assessment, basing their opinions on the viewpoint of many Namibians in this regard; local institutions such as a group appointed by the Academy Students Representative Council, have demanded that Koevoet leave SWAPOL [South-West African Police] in order to create a climate for free and fair elections in the country; students have boycotted in the far north for some weeks now, also in support of this demand; the churches and other groups concur.

Even UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] police monitors have admitted that liaison with former Koevoet members is difficult since they do not follow 'normal' police practice in the exercise of their duties.

With this amount of consensus, we wonder why the South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, is apparently so loath to do anything about it.

The ongoing presence of Koevoet members in SWAPOL could precipitate many otherwise unnecessary problems associated with the 435-process. Most of its members are wellknown to people of the far north, who find it hard to accept that these men have undergone a sudden change of heart, and that they are now able to revert to being impartial arbiters. The people of the north are difficult to fool, and it is essential that in this area, the war, which is now hopefully over and done with, not flare up again—a not-too-unexpected situation if Koevoet presence in SWAPO is not removed. Added to this, it is quite possible that returning refugees, many of whom are under the illusion that the situation has completely changed since they went into exile, will be intimidated by the presence of Koevoet and may be scared to return to their homes in the north.

The police force has probably the most important task in the election process ahead. It has to keep law and order, and be impartial at all times. This is not possible with a continued Koevoet presence.

Hopefully this matter may be taken up with the O'Linn Commission into Intimidation, and in turn taken up with the Administrator General, since it is unlikely that he would take the 'unpopular' decision to boot out Koevoet of his own accord.

We hope that this matter is resolved as soon as possible in order to avert a situation from arising which could threaten the continued implementation of the peace plan.

Merchants Withdraw Credit Extended to UNTAG
MB1706193589 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 15 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Businesses in the North are becoming bitter over UNTAG's [UN Transition Assistance Group] failure to pay bills and some merchants have already withdrawn credit facilities for the monitoring operation.

A hotel owner at Grootfontein said he had already waited three months for UNTAG to pay a bill of R60,000.

Every time he demanded payment, he was told "the committee must still meet".

Other businessmen have had similar problems and a number said they had been forced to drive to Windhoek to get payment—sometimes only partial.

They say that what rankles most is that large accounts are left unpaid for a long period without interest being charged.

Mr Hugh Burphy, administrative head of UNTAG in the north-east of the country, said the delays should be blamed on UNTAG headquarters in Windhoek.

"I have written to them in an effort to speed up payment and hope that they will now at last take action," Mr Burphy told THE TIMES.

Responding to the accusations last night, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said it was not UNTAG policy to pay its bills late. "If there is a problem Mr Ahtisaari will correct the matter right away," he said.

Despite problems with UNTAG HQ's [headquarters] apparent reluctance to shell out, dealers only had praise for regional officials.

"They are really great guys. It's a pity we can't give them credit any more," one businessman said.

Talks View Release of Prisoners Held by RSA
MB2006104189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1011 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 20 SAPA—Negotiations were continuing on the release of 28 prisoners held by South African [RSA] authorities in Namibia, a spokesman for the office of the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in Windhoek today.

Spokesman for the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said earlier there was a dispute over the status of 11 of the prisoners.

In terms of the UN settlement plan in Namibia, political prisoners have to be released wherever they are held by all parties.

SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] announced earlier it had released 201 people who were presently in the care of the Angolan Government pending their return to Namibia under UN auspices.

It was understood South Africa considered 11 of the prisoners as criminals rather than political prisoners.

An independent international jurist, Professor Carl Norgaard of Denmark, has been appointed to arbitrate in disputes on the status of prisoners.

He was presently considering the question of the 11 prisoners, official spokesman said.

Following are the names of the 29 prisoners; it is not known which of them are affected by the dispute: Matirpt [name as received] Martin Akweenda, Paul Andreas, Frans Angula, Desiderius Ankome, Norbert Ankome,

Andreas Hohnny Heita, Jonas Hingashepua, Theofilus Jason, Paulus Kapumburu, Vilho Kashilulu, Markus Kateka, Gabriel Mateus, Silas Naftali Mbonge, Sam Mundjindji, Angula Mwaala, Leonard Naftali, Johannes Nangolo, Gabriel Ndupuka, Stefanus Nghifikwa, Veiko Paulus Nghitewa, Afunda Nghiyolwa, Salomon Paulus, Joesf Sagarias, Bernadinus Petrus Shikongo, Elihakim, Shoombe, Evans (Simasiku) Salwinde, Erastus Uutoni and Andreas Vilho.

'Heated' Exchange on SWAPO Detainees Noted
MB2106072589 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 19 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Questions about SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] 201 detainees released to Angolan authorities recently were not welcome at last night's press conference led by Mr Hage Geingob, SWAPO's director of elections.

Having just referred to "South Africa's bad track record regarding international accords", Mr Geingob was asked about the detainees by a journalist who wanted to know why the International Committee of the Red Cross never had access to SWAPO's prisoners.

Mr Geingob challenged the journalist about why he was "going back into history" and made references to his being "like a dictator".

"I am simply asking a question that related to human rights," said the journalist.

Chairman Anton Lubowski eventually stopped a heated exchange between the journalist and Mr Geingob and the question was not answered.

SWAPO Reacts to President Botha on ANC
MB1406110089 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 9 Jun 89 p 10

[By Duncan Guy]

[Text] South African President P.W. Botha will look for any excuse to destabilise Namibia, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] national chairman Danny Tjongarero said on Wednesday [7 June] night.

He was reacting to a SAPA report on Mr Botha saying his government would not hesitate to send the SA Police [SAP] or Defence Force into Namibia if it appeared that the ANC [African National Congress] and the SA Communist Party [SACP] launched operations from the country.

Mr Botha himself was reacting to a request sent to him by the Conservative Party in South Africa to personally intervene to ensure that the two movements banned in South Africa were not legalised in Namibia.

However he added that although the repeal of certain laws implied that the ANC and the SACP were no longer unlawful organisations in Namibia, this did not mean the two organisations had been specifically legalised.

He also said that it did not mean the AG [administrator general] would allow South African citizens who were members of the organisations to mount attacks against South Africa from Namibia.

SWAPO-D [SWAPO Democrats] president Andreas Shipanga said he thought it unlikely that the SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP would be sent in for these reasons.

"You cannot imagine a South African Government, whatever colour, to tolerate such hostile intentions."

He said, however, that the political organisations would have to enter Namibia through channels controlled by the Administrator-General.

SWA [South-West Africa]/National Party leader Kosie Pretorius said Mr Botha's reaction was "normal".

"It is South Africa's duty to make sure things are safe for themselves as well as us."

SWAPO Official Criticizes Election Conditions

*MB1506190289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1854 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] Windhoek, June 15, SAPA—Conditions in Namibia were not yet conducive to the holding of free and fair elections and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] would want to see the head of the United Nations mission, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, take charge of the situation, a SWAPO Central Committee member, Dr Nickey Iyambo, said today.

"We have come peacefully but it must be made clear that we don't want to be provoked unnecessarily," he told a media briefing in Windhoek.

Dr Iyambo was the first Namibian exile who alighted from an Angolan aircraft to set foot on the soil of his country after more than a decade.

He said the main obstacle to the holding of free and fair elections under UN supervision was the presence of police counter-insurgency members (generally known as Koevoet [Crowbar]) who harassed people in the populous north of the country.

"Koevoet is still roaming the countryside carrying out the activities they did during the armed struggle," Dr Iyambo said.

"You can't wear SWAPO colours, you are beaten up.

"You can't sing SWAPO freedom songs, you are beaten up."

It was not the work of Koevoet to campaign on behalf of one or other party.

"We have come in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435 that calls for free and fair elections to be held in Namibia under the supervision and control, I repeat: control, of the UN special representative," he said.

Mr Ahtisaari's duty was to see to it that the situation was rectified if it inhibited the elections and to date the UN official's role had been too passive.

Some of the refugees who had returned to the reception centres were now scared to return to their home villages.

"We have lived as exiles for so many years and we have pledged not to return to our motherland until conditions have been created for the holding of elections."

Dr Iyambo said SWAPO and the South African Government had agreed to and signed a ceasefire to end the bitter war.

SWAPO was now prepared to take part in a peaceful process "to eliminate once and for all colonialism, apartheid and foreign domination in our country."

SWAPO was looking forward to 1 July, the official start of four months of political campaigns for the elections in November, but if intimidation continued SWAPO would accept a postponement of the elections by Mr Ahtisaari.

Dr Iyambo said SWAPO's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was excluded from the six weeks UN repatriation programme.

Mr Nujoma would return when SWAPO's Politburo and Central Committee decided he should come home, which could be any time.

Dr Iyambo said SWAPO had released people held by it as "spies."

The people were now in the care of the Angolan Government and would return to Namibia.

"War is a tragedy in itself," he said.

"When the other side sends spies to destroy our movements, do you expect SWAPO to kiss the spies?"

The SWAPO Central Committee had adopted a policy of reconciliation and had released its detainees, he added.

SWAPO Discusses Planned Political Campaign
MB1606202089 Dakar PANA in English 1820 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Lusaka, 16 June, (ZANA/PANA)—The South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) today asked all Namibians to bury their differences and concentrate their efforts on building their nation, currently in a transition process to independence.

SWAPO's director of elections, Hage Geingob, said at a press briefing that the forthcoming elections in the South African-ruled former German colony was not about the choice of parties and personalities but about freedom from colonialism.

Geingob who recently resigned as director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and as a permanent member of the UN staff, called on patriotic Namibians to vote for SWAPO saying his appeal was being made out of a sense of duty and high responsibility to unite the Namibian people.

This appeal is being made not because SWAPO is unsure of the support of the Namibian people, nor out of weakness, but out of a sense of duty and high responsibility to unite all people of Namibia irrespective of race, religion, sex and ethnic origin, he stressed.

Geingob who assured the international community and the Namibians that SWAPO would replace guns with ballots said the liberation movement would work to ensure that it was elected to form a new and democratic government.

He informed the conference that he would lead an eight man delegation from the Politburo and the Central Committee of SWAPO to Namibia on Sunday [18 June] to spearhead the election campaign there.

On his appointment as SWAPO's director of elections, Geingob said he had tendered his resignation from his post as director of the UN Institute for Namibia to work towards the winning of elections scheduled for 1 November.

He also said he opted to resign as a permanent UN staff so that the world body was not accused of what he termed partiality towards SWAPO.

We therefore would not like to hear, from whatever quarter, that SWAPO's director of elections is a UN employee, he added.

Saying he was going to Namibia to launch a clean and democratic election campaign, Geingob revealed that he had written to Louis Pienaar, South Africa's administrator general in Namibia, informing him that SWAPO had decided to constitute a directorate of elections to spearhead its election campaign.

On the repatriation of exiled Namibians and whether its delay may affect SWAPO's victory, Geingob said he did not believe that hitches in the repatriation process would lessen SWAPO's chances of winning the elections.

SWAPO Official Promises 'Clean Campaign'
MB1806213489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2123 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 18 SAPA—SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] election director, Mr Hage Geingob, tonight pledged to engage in a clean campaign for the forthcoming United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia to secure freedom and democracy.

Although the political parties in Namibia would be engaged in a test of strength, SWAPO's struggle had not been against fellow countrymen of other persuasions, but against a colonial system that oppressed the people, he said.

"It is incumbent on all of us therefore to join hands to make democracy work," he told a media conference in Windhoek.

"In this historic contest, the issues are big enough for all of us to concentrate on fundamental questions which will decide our future. Sniping at personalities and engaging in character assassination will be out of keeping with the gravity of the choices we have to make as people and mock the sacrifices which have made the current campaign possible," he said.

Mr Geingob arrived with a number of other senior SWAPO leaders from exile in Namibia at dusk today after the Zambia Airways DC-10 in which they were travelling had been delayed from its scheduled arrival at 3pm to after 6pm. Several thousand SWAPO supporters who gathered outside the gates of Windhoek International Airport left when it became clear that a planned political rally could not be held in the dark.

Among the SWAPO leaders were economics expert, Mr Lucas Pohamba, information secretary, Mr Hipido Hamutenya, and foreign affairs secretary, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

"We find it difficult to express our emotions that we felt today when they put their foot on Namibian ground—some of them for the first time in 30 years," said SWAPO office bearer, Mr Anton Lubowski.

"Our coming home is the harbinger of the demise of more than 100 years of colonial subjugation," Mr Geingob said.

"It is the love for our motherland, and the conviction in the ability of our people to one day free themselves from colonial bondage that has kept alive and burning in us the candle of hope during the long years of exile," he said.

SWAPO was committed to peace to enable the people of Namibia to deliver the verdict at the polls in an atmosphere free of violence. Mr Geingob said SWAPO sincerely hoped that the era of the bullet had given way to the era of the ballot; but peace could not come from one section of the society alone. "We call on Namibians of all shades of political opinion to join us in maintaining tranquility and peace through the next few months of the election campaign," he said. It was essential that all Namibians should be able to propagate their views freely in a spirit of peaceful competition and respect for the rights of others. "We in SWAPO will gauge the success of the forthcoming contest by the degree to which all Namibians, whatever their origins or political convictions, will be able to exercise their democratic rights from any quarter," Mr Geingob said. "Our struggle has not been targetted at a specific racial group in Namibia but against a colonial system which denied Namibians the right to freely determine their own destiny."

He appealed to all political groups to join hands to make democracy work and to sit down as one people to chart the direction into the next phase of national reconstruction.

SWAPO's election campaign would begin on July 1 with the publication of its election manifesto. "We promise a clean fight but a hell of a fight."

Replying to a question, Mr Geingob said SWAPO had resorted to an armed struggle when all peaceful avenues were closed to the organisation. The enemy was the South African Government and the objective was to regain human rights for all Namibians. It would be good for South Africa and would be good for Namibia if Pretoria granted the country its independence.

SWAPO had learnt from other countries and a SWAPO government would not proscribe any other political organisation.

"We are not here to come and create a one-party state."

SWAPO would adopt a pragmatic economic policy in which the state would obviously have a measure of control, but the government would not play a major role in managing private companies.

Mr Geingob said language was an important cultural heritage of the various communities. SWAPO envisaged English as the official language but not to the exclusion of other languages. People should be free and encouraged to use the language of their own choice in the market place, be it Afrikaans, German, Nama, Ovambo or any other language.

At Windhoek International Airport today, SWA [South-West Africa] Police monitored by blue-bereted UN police, kept tight security outside the main gates where SWAPO supporters assembled to listen to speeches and freedom songs. Heavy traffic coursed along the more than 40km stretch of road between Windhoek city and

the airport, which is usually quiet on Sundays. Two bus drivers reported that shots had been fired at them along the road and showed holes through a side rear-view mirror next to the driver and a hole through the windscreen a few centimetres above the head of the other driver. In the crowd, one man was treated by UN personnel for a stab wound while a firearm was taken away from another.

Many vehicles flew the bright red, green and blue SWAPO party colours. Posters depicting SWAPO's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, carried the message "Ongulumbashe to Cuito. Cuito to Windhoek." The opening shots in the bush war were fired at Ongulumbashe in northern Namibia on August 26, 1966. Heavy fighting between South African forces and combined Cuban, Angolan and SWAPO forces raged at Cuito Cuanavale in Angola in 1987, which, in SWAPO's perception, dealt South Africa a severe blow which led to last year's regional peace accords that included the granting of independence to Namibia in which SWAPO leaders may now return home under a general amnesty.

Party Rejects 'Restrictions' on Civil Servants

MB1706155489 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
14 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] The Namibian National Front (NNF) rejects the harsh restrictions placed on all civil servants by the authorities which make it impossible for them to participate fully in the free and fair elections.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, Secretary for Publicity and Information for the NNF said that the apparent purpose of the circular on 'Political Neutrality' which was sent to all government employees, including teachers, was to remind them of their obligations under the Government Service Act. At this time, the circular stressed, civil servants must be impartial and politically neutral, and drew attention to the fact that an employee was guilty of misconduct if he or she played an active political role.

The NNF felt the authorities infringed the liberties and fundamental human rights of government employees, in particular the right to freedom of speech.

"This is especially important to us at this time because of the importance of UN supervised elections leading to Namibian independence. We emphasise that these are not 'ordinary' elections, but the most important elections which have ever been held in the history of our country".

The NNF also questioned other aspects of the circular i.e. was a teacher on duty 24 hours a day? Was a civil servant even allowed to pose questions at a public rally?

The NNF agreed with the principle that government employees should not abuse their positions of trust and promote the policies of a single political party but the NNF could not agree with the interpretation of misconduct as set out in the circular.

The NNF hoped, in conclusion, that the authorities would revise the circular and allow all government employees to participate fully, together with all other citizens of Namibia, in the pre-independence elections.

HNP on 'Surrendering to the Communists'

MB1406112589 Windhoek THE TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English 9 Jun 89 p 7

[Text] Most of the estimated 40,000 "so-called refugees" are trained "terrorists and saboteurs" and the South African government and the Administrator-General [AG] are "playing into the hands of the communists" by bringing them into the country, says HNP [Reformed National Party] leader Sarel Becker.

Reacting to the repeal of discriminatory and restrictive legislation and declaration of an amnesty earlier this week, Mr Becker said in press statement it was noteworthy to what extremes people were prepared to go to convince SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leaders to return to Namibia.

"Worst of all is the fact that 32 (sic) laws had to be repealed and 10 changed to entice SWAPO to SWA [South-West Africa]. It is conspicuous that all these laws had originally been passed to enable police to do their work.

"The proclamation on amnesty was passed to protect SWAPO-leaders against prosecution for crimes like murder, kidnapping, sabotage, assault, treason etc. (of which most are capital crimes with no option of a fine.)

"When the Government of the day finds it necessary to protect people from a specific political party against prosecution, one must realise what political order such a party will create when it comes to power."

Mr Becker said it was also a serious reflection on the governments of the AG and the RSA who were willing to let these things happen in the name of "peace" when they were actually surrendering to "the communists."

"A large proportion of the so-called refugees are nothing more than voting stock (stemvee) whose presence—according to official admissions on television—will lead to an increase in theft.

"Then we are back in the 1830's with its murder and robbery hordes and the AG's peace propaganda will be a mockery," said the leader of the HNP.

"With the decrease in SADF [South African Defense Force] forces in SWA to a mere 4,000, the demobilisation of the SWATF [South-West African Territorial Force] and the creation of a situation where terrorists can return to their hidden caches in SWA, whilst the position of SWAPO, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the Cubans north of the SWA border has barely changed, the security situation in SWA has become delicate.

"But the South African security situation is also involved. The ANC [African National Congress] and Communist Party can now also come to SWA unhindered," he said.

National Union Head Seeks Peaceful Elections

MB1606202189 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Moses Katjiuongua, South-West Africa National Union [SWANU] president, says his party and the National Patriotic Front [NPF] would like to see a peaceful election campaign.

Katjiuongua, who is also chairman of the NPF, referred to cases of alleged intimidation by political parties and other organizations and the activities of the O'Linn commission of inquiry into intimidation and election irregularities.

He pointed out that the NPF and SWANU have never been involved in, or been accused of, intimidation.

Action 435 Group Opposes UN Settlement Plan

MB1906202689 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] The president of Action 435, Mr (Benjaap) Peleur, says that his party will boycott the UN settlement plan for South-West Africa/Namibia. Mr (Peleur) said non-political organizations approached Action 435 to protest the settlement plan. He said that all those who oppose the settlement plan can join Action 435, where they can express their views on the coming elections.

Broadcasters Urged To Cover All Parties

MB1406113889 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 12 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Potential voters had been denied the opportunity to know about the "existence" and "standpoints" of Mr Hans Rohr's party through SWA Broadcasting Corporation's [SWABC] failure to give coverage to Mr Rohr's press conference, Mr Bryan O'Linn said in his judgement on Friday [9 June] in a matter where the SWABC was accused of being biased and impartial in its news coverage.

The matter was brought by Mr Rohr against the SWABC before the O'Linn Commission.

"I feel that all political parties should be treated equally, especially after 1 April," Mr Rohr protested in his evidence before the Commission.

The Commission investigated the complaint in terms of Article 4(1) of Proclamation AG11 of 1989.

Mr O'Linn made it clear that the matter was not a "clear" form of intimidation but an "election malpractice".

He said the SWABC was a public corporation funded "partly" with public funds, and it was the only broadcasting and television service.

The SWABC guidelines regarding covering statements by political parties, said Mr O'Linn, were "outmoded" and not compatible with the spirit of free and fair elections under Resolution 435.

"The guidelines are totally defunct and do not meet the challenges and requirements of the new era entered on 1 April," the chairman said in his judgement.

The SWABC's definition of political party in the guidelines document only includes those parties represented in a legislative body.

This would mean that a political party demanding widespread support without being represented in a legislative body would be denied coverage and recognition by the SWABC, Mr O'Linn asserted.

"SWABC has an extremely important and decisive role to play in the election process and if the Corporation fails to be impartial it might be harmful to certain parties," he conceded.

He further said Mr Rohr's statements were "understandable" and was of national concern.

The SWABC's testimony that the complainant's statements were mere "allegations" and could not be proven was not valid. But it did not warrant a total failure on SWABC's part to give it news coverage, Mr O'Linn said.

"The Commission, under the circumstances, finds that the SWABC's failure to report on Mr Rohr's press conference was in contravention of Article 4(b)(ii) of Proclamation AG 11."

This was not intimidation, and neither was it a criminal offence, said Mr O'Linn.

"In the light of the cooperation given by the SWABC to facilitate the hearing, the Commission does not make an order but request the SWABC to seriously consider broadcasting Mr Rohr's statement before or on Monday 12" [date as received], the Commission's chairman said.

(Note: On Friday night, the SWABC reported the gist of Mr O'Linn's finding against them, and went on to quote Mr Rohr's press conference).

Editorial Urges End to 'Parochial Politics'

MB2106071089 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER
in English 17 Jun 89 p 10a

[Editorial]

[Text] The arrival tomorrow of some of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] principal political figures is a welcome and refreshing infusion into the otherwise drab and tiresome political campaign. We have told the country that men like Theo-Ben Gurirab and several of his colleagues are destined to go a long way in helping to stabilise a condition deplorably fluid and uncertain. The white section of the nation, in particular, is called upon to heed this forecast of us.

Rumours, quite poisonous in substance in certain cases, are floating around freely, undermining confidence in our country's future, and those responsible for the gossip are holding up a picture of gloom and destruction. They put a brake on investment, deter development, and serve to aid the process of sagging morale.

Parochial politics have played a role for too long in this country. It was, and still is, a matter of going hither and thither, of growing isolation between language groups, and of selling misery and retrogression over many years instead of advancement, prosperity and nationhood.

Now the political campaign holds out the promise of getting that infusion it needed, and of spurring on the opponents of SWAPO to come to the fore with something better than telling the electorate that the country is doomed under the SWAPO banner. The country is in need of a slogan of greater substance if a more powerful opposition to SWAPO is to be secured.

Editorial Says U.S.' Job To Attain Peace

MB2006103189 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK
ADVERTISER in English 16 Jun 89 p 2

["Editor's Ink"]

[Text] Whilst the U.S. is committed to a policy of total reconciliation in Angola, it must be born in mind that the Cubans have a totally different idea.

Urged on by Moscow—let us please not be so naive as to pay any attention to Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika policies—the Cubans are preparing themselves for a total onslaught against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

It is common knowledge that there are still some 44,000 Cubans in Angola siding with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government.

It is also common knowledge that they are taking up strategic positions to start the biggest war in Angola's history.

Political manoeuvres are on the go behind the scenes in an all out attempt to try and prevent the war.

The onus has been placed on Pres Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire as the central figure in the peace process.

A summit meeting on the future of Angola, which was due to take place in August, will now take place in a matter of days in Gadalite in north eastern Zaire.

Eight heads of state of Central and Southern Africa will attend.

The summit is of vital importance. If it strikes success, the summit will hopefully be followed by very important negotiations between the Angolan Government and UNITA.

UNITA is well aware of what is taking place and is as ready as can be to defend themselves.

This time the RSA [South Africa] will not be able to assist UNITA as the Cubans would use it as an excuse not to withdraw from Angola.

Exactly when, and if ever, the Cubans will be withdrawing from Angola in accordance with the peace agreement, remains the million dollar question.

If UNITA should win the war, we do not think that they will then still be interested in a reconciliation or coalition with the MPLA government. Enough is enough. UNITA has on numerous occasions stretched forward its hand of cooperation. Instead, they are now facing a brutal war.

One is also getting the impression that SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] is perhaps, after all, not interested in fighting an election on 1 November.

Should war come to Angola and the Cubans come out of it as the victors, the possibility arises that Cuba could assist SWAPO in yet another military onslaught on SWA [South-West Africa] with the intention of taking SWA by force.

But, in the end the onus is on America to see to peace and stability in Southwestern Africa as it was America who initiated all the peace accords and Res. 435.

We do not for one moment believe one word said by the Soviet Leader as regards his glasnost and perestroyka policies. Experience and history has proofed that when the Communists talk peace, they are really preparing for war.

The crux of the whole Southwestern Africa issue is nothing more than a duel between the Soviets and the Americans on who will control the Southern tip of Africa.

It is a great pity that a country like SWA with all its beautiful people living in peace and harmony, have to be forced to be sandwiched by such major powers.

More and more it seems only a divine miracle will get us out of this mess. And why not? We are a Bible-believing God-fearing people.

Let us put our trust in Almighty God!

Police Save Reporters from UNITA Detention
MB2106071689 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER
in English 17 Jun 89 pp 1a, 3a

[Text] A large group of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas on Thursday [15 June] of this week detained a television team which had inadvertently strayed across the South-West African border into Angola, 25 kilometres to the west of Oshikango. Only the intercession of 32 counter-insurgency members of the South-West African Police saved the three television reporters from certain prolonged detention.

The specific area appears to be infested with UNITA, guerrillas, and an OBSERVER reporter who tried to take pictures was bluntly told that he was looking for trouble for only *La President* could furnish permission to photograph a UNITA fighter.

The television team was on assignment for Visnews, an international television broadcasting organisation, and was led by Mr Simon Stanford.

The team visited the Angolan fugitives who had crossed into South-West Africa months ago, and camped where north-western Ovamboland borders Angola. They were given directives there on where they could find more Angolans allegedly sleeping in trees.

They followed the instructions but strayed across the frontier with their all-wheel drive Nissan Safari. Suddenly they were surrounded by a large group of heavily armed guerrillas, some of them carrying RDP medium-heavy machine-guns, but mostly armed with the AK-47 sub-machine-gun. The arrival of their platoon leader was awaited when an OBSERVER reporter arrived.

By then the team had been detained for more than three hours, and the woman member of the team was evidently in a state of growing shock. Three armoured personnel carriers of the police arrived by sheer chance, commanded by Lieutenant Johan le Roux.

Lieutenant le Roux took some of his officers, crossed the frontier on foot, and spoke to the platoon commander who at that very instant, arrived after being summoned by radio from his base.

He, at least, was a friendly officer, unlike his guerrillas who conveyed the impression of being cold-blooded men, immaculately attired in dark-green uniforms, high quality boots and with the best in radio equipment and weaponry.

The police, fortunately, had in their ranks a non-commissioned officer who could speak Portuguese, and this facilitated matters.

Menacingly, three guerrillas indicated with their submachine-guns to the OBSERVER reporter to leave Angolan soil. The reporter obliged but surreptitiously took several photographs while beating a retreat.

Canada Issues Statement on Refugees, Detainees
MB1906173889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1704 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 19 SAPA—The Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mr Joe Clark, today welcomed the long-awaited start, on June 12, of the repatriation of thousands of Namibian refugees.

In a statement from the Canadian Embassy released in Pretoria today, he also called for further progress on what was termed the related issue of freedom for hundreds of Namibian political detainees.

Both questions were discussed by his officials with the visiting information secretary of the South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO], Mr Hridipo Hamutenya, who also met MP Walter McLean, the government's special representative for southern Africa and Commonwealth affairs.

"All friends of Namibia are encouraged by recent progress toward conditions in which free and fair elections can be held. But we cannot rest until all Namibians are able to exercise their democratic rights, including those who suffered exile or imprisonment for their beliefs," Mr Clark said.

Mr Clark said Canada had provided two million dollars (about R6 million) of the over 40 million dollars (about R120 million) global budget to enable "these longstanding victims of the South African occupation of Namibia" to return home, some after an absence of up to 30 years.

About 280 political detainees believed held by the South African administration in Namibia, and by SWAPO in Angola and Zambia, were to be released in early June under the UN plan.

Canada—joined by Australia, New Zealand and Norway—initiated a series of diplomatic representations in late May urging South Africa and SWAPO to release all detainees, and asking Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe to use their good offices on behalf of the detainees.

So far SWAPO has publicly presented about 200 people, some of whom have been positively identified as released detainees. According to Mr Clark, South Africa has granted international access to—but not yet released—its detainees, and other still remain unaccounted for.

The statement called on both South Africa and SWAPO to "build upon the steps already taken and see the process through, considering that complete settlement of this issue to the satisfaction of the United Nations would substantially strengthen Namibia's transition to independence," the statement concluded.

Department To Suspend Issue of Identity Documents
MB1606195589 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] The Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower will (?postpone) the issue of identity documents 1 July- (?1 August).

Gerhard Roux, spokesman for the administrator general's office, said this is being done for security reasons but that exceptions will be made in cases where residents of the territory need identity documents to acquire firearm licenses, as well as for pension or medical-aid fund purposes.

Roux added that lost identity documents can still be replaced.

No New Identity Documents Until Nov
MB1706063289 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 89

[Text] No identity documents will be issued in South-West Africa/Namibia from next month until November. A spokesman for the office of the administrator general, Mr Gerhard Roux, said that until South-West Africa/Namibia gained independence, citizenship of the territory did not exist.

However, South African identity documents would be issued in certain cases, such as for the acquisition of firearm licenses. South Africans traveling to the territory can still do so with their identity documents, but visitors from elsewhere will need to produce passports.

Officials Unable To Determine Ruacana Dam Damage
MB1506155389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] South-West Africa/Namibia Electricity Corporation, SWAWK, officials returned from Angola, where they examined the damage caused by sabotage to the Ruacana hydroelectric project.

The visit was at the request of the Angolan Government, which informed SWAWK that the control systems at the Gobe Dam had been damaged in the civil war.

SWAWEK Managing Director Pola Brand said the full extent of the damage could not be determined but added that repair work would take a considerable amount of time.

Angola is negotiating with SWAWEK on providing power to towns in southern Angola.

Joint Angolan Commission Urged
*MB1506203489 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] SWAWEK [South-West Africa/Namibia Electricity Corporation] Managing Director Pola Brand says the development of the Ruacana project will proceed as soon as officials in South-West Africa/Namibia and Angola approve the establishment of a joint technical committee.

He said the territorial delegation that visited Angola this week found no serious stumbling blocks to the further development of the hydroelectric project.

Zimbabwe

RSA Envoy Rejects Supporting Opposition Party
*MB2006110989 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 20 Jun 89 p 3*

[By Michael Hartnack]

[Text] Harare—The South African [RSA] trade mission yesterday rejected claims by Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU(PF) [Zimbabwe African National National Union—(Patriotic Front)] that Pretoria was financing Edgar Tekere's new opposition party, the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM).

The accusation that SA [South Africa] is backing the former guerrilla was made by ZANU(PF) provincial commissar Forbes Magadu at a poorly-attended weekend rally in Harare's Dzivaresekwa township.

For the third successive weekend ZUM was blocked from holding a campaign rally for the scheduled 4 July by-election in Dzivaresekwa. Police said the stadium which ZUM planned to use had been booked for a football match.

Magadu said if the seat, left vacant by the suicide of former senior minister Maurice Nyagumbo, went to Tekere's party: "It will be racist SA which would have won because that is where the party is being financed from."

An SA trade mission spokesman said: "We deny it."

Government Not To Prosecute Striking Doctors
*MB1606190789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1834 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] Harare June 16 SAPA—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe announced today that doctors who took part in the illegal four-day strike will not be prosecuted, ZIANA, the national news agency reports.

He also hinted that charges against the 77 who have already appeared in court will be dropped.

The more than 300 doctors—members of the Hospital Doctors' Association [HDA]—returned to work today after an appeal by Mr Mugabe.

The appeal was passed on to the doctors, mainly juniors in the nation's major hospitals, by the Zimbabwe Medical Association [ZIMA], whose leaders had a lengthy meeting with the president last night. [passage omitted]

The presidential announcement said that, with the agreed return to work having been achieved, the government will, through the Ministry of Health, respond on Monday [19 June] to grievances raised by the HDA and ZIMA.

Government Doctors' Salaries Raised
*MB2006171489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 20 Jun 89*

[Text] Harare June 20 SAPA—The Zimbabwean Government today announced increased salaries for all doctors in its service, the national news agency ZIANA reports. It also gave new accommodation and transport allowances to junior doctors and repealed restrictive regulations on housemanship.

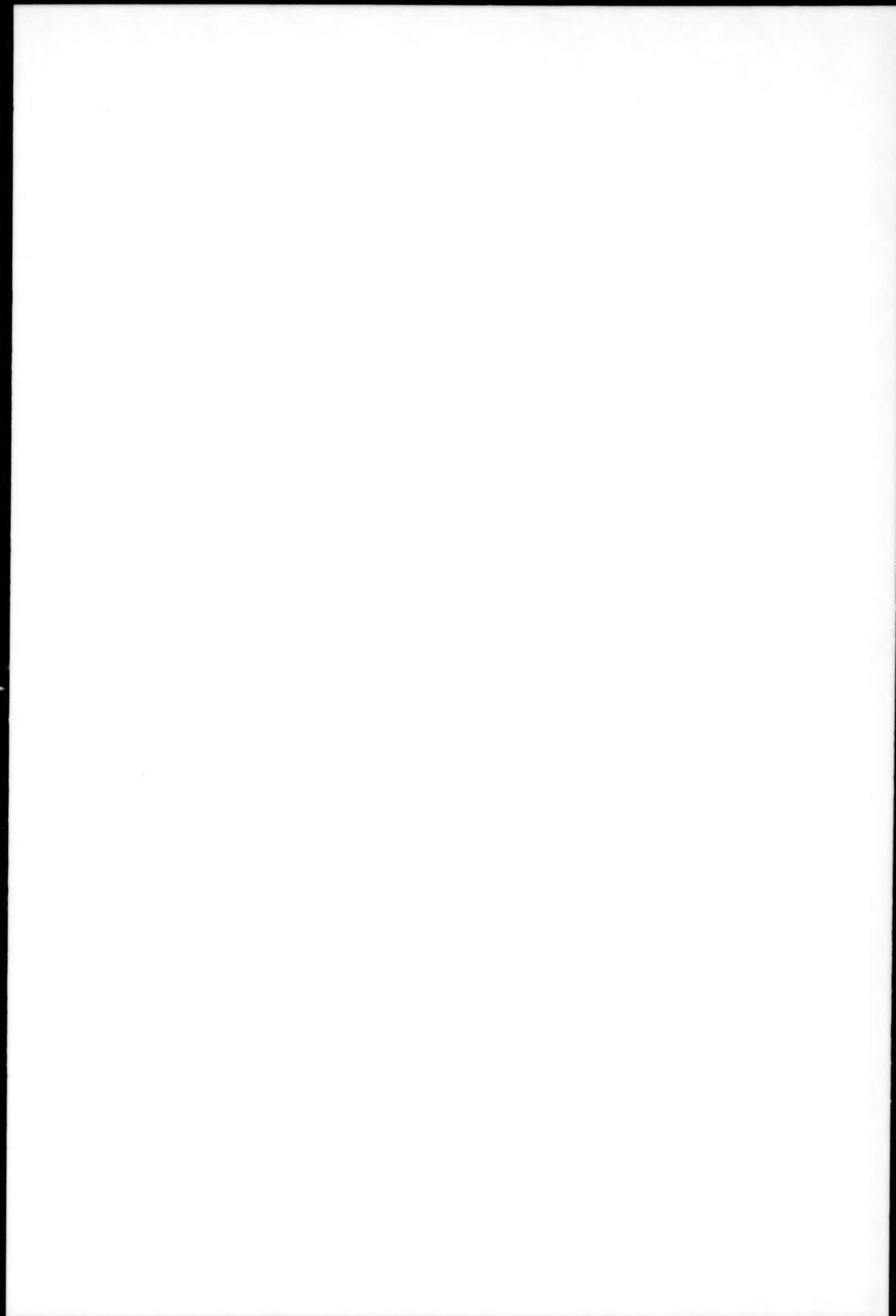
Health Minister Brigadier Muchemwa told a news conference the government was also considering across-the-board wage increases for all grades of ministry workers.

The move follows last week's four-day strike by about 300 junior doctors who returned to work only after the intervention of President Robert Mugabe.

Brig Muchemwa called on all health personnel to cease jeopardising lives by resorting to strike action.

"Health is a very sensitive area which may mean the survival of a child, a mother or a father. What happened during the strike was a bit disturbing...the president was so (deeply) involved in the matter because people's lives were at stake," he said.

Junior doctors in their first year of housemanship will now be paid ZD [Zimbabwe dollars] 19,992 (fixed) per year and those in their second year will be paid from ZD 21,840 to ZD 22,440.



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